

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR DECEMBER, 1808.

FRENCH EXPOSÉ.

During the interval between the Sessions of Parliament, we may have occasion to interrupt that suite of public parliamentary papers, which have greatly contributed to the importance of our work. On the present occasion, therefore, we submit a PUBLIC PAPER, not British, but Foreign; involving it is true in some degree, the welfare of our own nation; but by comparison, and rivalry, only, not directly.

We have repeatedly expressed our acquiescence in whatever advantages the French can derive from their ingenuity or industry. To envy them their own enjoyments, would be illiberal and even savage. Domestic accommodations are perfectly distinct from external politics. The very same principles of exalted philanthropy, which bestow applause on the former, may, and must, express derestation of the latter. On the first of November, the session of the French legislative body was opened by a speech from Buonaparte in the character of emperor, in which we find no great assurance of repose to Europe, or blessings to mankind. This, however, is not our present object, as our intentions are directed to obtain, if possible, some correct ideas on the internal state of France.

The Minister of the Interior in the sitting of Nov. 2. delivered a long discourse; and we avail ourselves of what information it presents.—The speaker introduces the

ARTS OF INDUSTRY :

Observing, that “two of our manufactures of tin have obtained a degree of perfection, not at all inferior to the English.”—The *English* article then, is the point of emulation and comparison; and Gallic vanity is obliged to commence its observations, by this tacit, but most expressive commendation of hated rivals. Information follows, that “the mechanics are doing their utmost to simplify their looms, to save labour: at the same

time, they have improved the quality of some of their productions. Cotton manufactures are *considerably multiplied*, within a few years.”—This might be good news in England; but in France, the silk manufactures which employ a natural production of the country, declining, as the cotton manufactures, which employ a foreign commodity, are increased.

The “institution of arbitrators to decide promptly on differences between masters and workmen;” and “committees of masters in manufacturing towns;” are beneficial institutions. The latter have an intercourse with government, which, if government could do every thing, would be highly advantageous. On some future occasion we may consider these institutions more at large.

COMMERCE.

The picture of the present state of commerce drawn by the Minister is very gloomy: he acknowledges explicitly, that political events have been unfavourable to it. He complains bitterly of the British orders in council of Nov. 1807: from whence we infer, that their operation has been felt in France, pretty smartly. He recommends resignation under such privations, to the *négocians*,—the manufacturers,—and the consumers. These three classes, surely, include a great proportion of the French nation: this sentiment, then, speaks for itself. He proceeds to observe, that “these circumstances favour smuggling, one of the greatest scourges of commerce—but the government is preparing new measures against this enemy of the *Public Revenue*, and National Industry.”—The public revenue then, has suffered; to what amount, the legislative body is not informed, as no statements are laid before them: but as the “great profits derived from smuggling,” are the next idea in the speaker’s mind, we presume that in proportion as the smugglers get rich, the Custom Houses become poor. He speaks of the *future vengeance* to be

taken on these transgressors—*la prompte et terrible vengeance*,—the smuggler will add “but when?”—He proceeds, “Government, penetrated with a sense of the situation of French commerce is exerting the utmost efforts to diminish the evils under which it labours, and to supply its necessities.”—These exertions consist in—“a treaty concluded with the kingdom of Italy”—of which France possessed all the commercial advantages before: “encouragement for maritime speculations, derived from the *Caisse d'Amortissement* :” but the *Caisse* will expect to be repaid the money it lends. What merchant will speculate with money borrowed, unless the speculation be certain? and if commercial speculation be certain in France, whence is the present distress of French commerce? “A lower rate fixed for interest of money”—this was a regulation greatly wanted; and is one item to the advantage of commerce. “A magnificent palace, building for the tribunal of commerce of Paris.”—We approve of handsome buildings: but well constructed ships, well laden, had been more in favour of commerce. “A new code for commerce”—“a general plan”—“choice of place” &c. &c.—to be determined hereafter!!

One general remark may close this subject: If the French manufactures be absolutely “perfect,” and capable of supplying the consumption of their country,—how can smuggling prosper? If smuggling prospers, as the Minister confesses, then the manufactures that it imports have advantages of some kind over those that oppose them. Without pretending to any knowledge of what these advantages are, we conclude, that they infer inferiority, either real or comparative, in the French productions of the same kind.

AGRICULTURE.

“The prefects, &c. have been summoned to give their advice on a Rural Code,” &c. We shall judge on this, when it appears. “Meanwhile—improvements in the breed of horses, and premiums for the best—two new experimental farms for sheep—six hundred prime Merinos have been ordered from Spain;—and some have arrived: flocks multiply; and we may consider the happy revolution of this branch of agriculture as complete.” We shall wait till next year, to see whether something additional will not be wanted by this complete revo-

lution: but knowing the climate of France, we perceive no reason why the introduction of the Merino breed should not be attended with great advantages.

“May we be able one day to say the same on the culture of cotton! In spite of the misfortune of a severe Spring and a cold Autumn, the trials made leave as yet some hope of success.” Very small is this *some*, Mons. le Ministre! or you would have been more copious on this article. “The valuable culture of tobacco makes daily progress:” very well; settle this with the Americans.

Such are the *doings* of government on the subject of Agriculture! The most important of all directions of labour to the state:—two new sheep farms: hopeless experiments on cotton: and some success on tobacco. We request our readers to turn to our monthly notice of agricultural pursuits in our *OBSERVANDA INTERNA*, (p. 582, *et seq.* of this number for instance, as well as p. 1424, Vol. II. and p. 1277, *et seq.* of Vol IV.) and make their own comparison and reflexions.

FINANCES.

The Speaker boasts of the establishment of the greatest regularity and order, in this department of state, formerly plunged into the utmost confusion. “Since France has generously consented to adopt indirect taxes, the Finances have been really consolidated, and all branches of the public service have experienced the greatest facility....The Finances of a state are effectively and essentially in a good condition, only when they are independent of circumstances.—When they are capable of being supported without having recourse to ruinous loans or excessive taxes.—When, in short, they are so closely connected and identified with the national prosperity, that they are an emanation from it: then, and only then, can they be considered as solid, effective, permanent, and essentially national; especially if they have received an organization sufficiently simple, to allow that in a moment of urgency, property of all kinds, and each individual, may be immediately taxed in a duly augmented proportion.”

These are good principles: to what extent the speaker's boasts are justified by facts we have no means of discovering: no papers being published on the subject.—His anticipations demand attention. “In time of peace 600 millions of livres will cover all the public expenses, and

leave a considerable surplus for national improvements. The produce of the taxes amounts at present to 800 millions: consequently, they will be reduced one quarter.

"It does not enter into his majesty's policy to have recourse, in time of war, to illusory expedients of levying taxes of new descriptions, or to establish new subsidies. At the renewal of a war, the taxes will be raised to their former war establishment of 800 millions of livres; and will then, even be augmented by 100 or 200 millions, at a time, as need may be: and this will be accomplished by a simple Table of proportion, which will enable every citizen to judge of the part which falls to his lot in the good or bad fortune of the state.

"Observe, gentlemen, that this simplicity is totally distinct from the so much boasted results of one direct contribution. On the contrary, it rests on the intimate conviction that the taxes ought to bear on different objects;—on the certainty that our financial laws comprize all the taxes that can be approved of; and that all that is just and reasonable has been accomplished.

"There remains now only the completion of the Register, without which the uniform progress of the scale of augmentation and diminution would not maintain just proportions, but would continue to weigh heavily on the proprietors of property already over-loaded: the execution of this Register, which is expected to banish such inequalities, and to compensate for every involuntary and inevitable injustice, is carried on with such assiduity, that even those who considered this immense undertaking as impracticable, have no longer any doubts on seeing it speedily completed."

We believe, that only the Minister himself can understand this statement: this long awaited Register can apply only to direct contribution: for no Register can make any man wear more clothes (the cloth of which is taxed) than he chuses; nor eat more food, nor drink more wine (which has paid excise) than his appetite will bear: yet if we are to take literally the expression that "this simplicity of taxation is different from the results of a single direct contribution," it will follow, that besides the taxes laid in an indirect manner on productions, there will be a scale of valuation on which every man will be placed, by the tax-gatherers;

and according to the estimate made of his property he will be charged. This has long been the true Turkish mode: and as it is to be established during peace as well as during war, we wish the French nation joy of this ancient *Gabelle* new-revived!

During the last three or four years, no official statement of the French finances has been published. Some attribute this silence to the dislike of Buonaparte that the proportion between the revenue yielded by France, and that plundered from other countries (*Recettes Extérieures*) should be known; others think, that the gradual decline of the French commercial revenue, as it would appear by comparison of the annual returns at the custom houses, in proportion as commerce declines, would present a disagreeable object to his legislators, and the nation. We so far adopt this opinion, as to infer, that if all parts of the revenue were flourishing the whole would appear in open day.

In the year 1803 the direct contributions amounted to 302,283,000 livres: of which 284,677,000 were derived exclusively from land. The magnitude of this payment reduced the cultivators to such distress, that it was found necessary to do something for their relief: and about 30 or 35 millions were shifted from direct contribution to indirect. What effect this had on the corn districts, we know not; but we understand that to compensate the deficit occasioned by this movement, taxes were laid on wines when they left the cellar; which, with what was formerly charged on them, in many cases, exceeded the value of those weaker wines, which formed the sole product of certain provinces. In general, therefore, the proprietors of such estates are reduced to misery; and those who before this tax had incomes of 20,000 livres, are now mortgaging their property, or living from hand to mouth, by borrowing.

If we compare the former expences of this kingdom with the Minister's estimate, we may, possibly, perceive another reason why the necessary papers are withheld. Many years ago, the peace expences of the monarchy were 600 millions of livres; yet the army was not so numerous as at present: the *Maréchaussée* was only 3,666 men; whereas now Buonaparte has at least 30,000 *gens d'armes* in his establishment: to which must be added, his legion of senators, legislators, prefects, magistrates, the million of spies that in-

fest France, and other public officers to say nothing distinctly, of the personal expenses of the emperor's family, and establishment.

Those who are best able to penetrate the cloud of obscurity that envelopes the French sacrifices, and who from their situations in the offices of revenue *should* know, have estimated the produce of the taxes at *twelve hundred millions* of livres: they say too, that when proper deductions are made for the *Recettes Extérieures*, France does not support half its army; nor even so much of it as 200,000 men.

The true way of judging on this, would be, to distinguish the actual income now derived from the provinces properly forming the French monarchy; comparing their present population with their former population: comparing also the articles that yield this revenue; some estimate might thus be formed of the relative situation of that country *then*, and *now*. But this, it is clearly understood, is *not convenient*.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT, is dismissed in a few words. We expected more on this head.

NAVY.—“During the present campaign the government *has confined* its maritime operations: nevertheless, a squadron fitted out at Toulon, *as if by enchantment*, and skilfully conducted, has contrived by artful manœuvres, to escape the arrangements of the enemy. . . . and has got safe back again. . . . notwithstanding the difficulties of a tempestuous voyage, and the dangers attending continual storms. The colonies have been virtualled in every requisite by squadrons of frigates and cutters, which, while fulfilling this object, have taken a number of the enemy's vessels richly laden. In India, prizes have been taken to the value of 15 millions of livres. . . . and only one of our frigates has been obliged to *yield to superior force*.”

We have heard the Minister severely censured for this expression, by those who insisted that the English vessel San Fiorenzo of 38 guns: principally 18 pounders, was *inferior in force* to the Piedmontaise, which she captured, of 50 guns, principally 24 pounders: but we must do the Minister the justice to say, that he knew very well what he was affirming: for nothing can be clearer, than that if two antagonists engage, and their forces are *equal*, the result is a drawn battle: and that *always* it is the *weakest* that surrenders: to whom then does the weakest surrender, if not to

the *superior force*? The error of our friends lies in calculating the number of guns on a side, and their calibre. Do British seamen calculate in that manner? Never. Then, what good reason can be given for refusing to a French Minister the same latitude of calculation that is taken by every soul on board a British man of war?

“But,” says the Minister, “it is not for *what it has done* that our marine is to be considered, but for *what it may hereafter do*, in time. Ten ships of the line have been constructed in the dock yards of Antwerp, and equipped ready for sea, *many months ago*: they await their destination.”—Why then, the Minister of the Marine ought to be hanged, for suffering such a great proportion of the French navy, pressed as France is, by the want of ships, for lying “many months” ready for sea; yet ignorant of their destination, to this day!—“The Flotilla at Boulogne is kept up in a state of constant readiness to undertake those operations for which it was *created* originally. Twelve ships of the line, and as many frigates, have been launched in the course of this year: and twenty more, and as many frigates, prove sufficiently the activity that reigns in our dock yards. Our ports are kept in the best order; and the formation of that of Cherbourg is so forward that it *may* be expected that the basin will be ready to receive vessels in the course of two campaigns.

“Spezzia is become second Toulon. The union with France of almost all the coast of Italy, secures to our arsenals and ships, men, provisions, and materials in plenty. Venice, Ancona, Naples, and all the resources of Holland and Italy, are in motion.”

We are content to obey the Minister's commands to judge of the French navy by *what it will do*: it is a very convenient mode: it at once exercises the imagination, and saves the trouble of reflection. We have heard of “building castles in the air,”* but never of building ships in the air: the thing, therefore, is impossible—for this we have the authority inherent in the office of Minister of the Interior.

The rest of this *Exposé* consists of reflections on the present war: which contribute nothing toward forming a notion of the interior state of France.

* French, *bâtir des châteaux en Espagne*!

Organic Remains of a former World. An Examination of the Mineralized Remains of the Vegetables and Animals of the Antediluvian World; generally termed extraneous Fossils. By James Parkinson, Hoxton. Vol. I. 1804; Price £2. 2s. Vol. II. 1808; price £2. 12s. 6d. Royal Quarto. White, Murray, &c. London.

THE Savage who roams the woods, intent on supporting life by the chase,—even the savage, is sometimes struck with the grandeur of those scenes which nature presents. He beholds, not without emotion, the wide-spread plain, and the meandering river: he climbs the cloud-capp'd mountain, not without admiration, and he contemplates the immense waterfall, not without some sentiments of veneration, towards that Great Spirit, who pervades all nature. But his contemplations are restricted to the surface of the earth over which he rambles: rarely does he consider what that surface may conceal; more rarely still does he attempt to ascertain, by experiment, the particulars of its formation. Content with the knowledge of daily events, he forms no theory on the possibilities of time past, nor indulges in speculations as to what in distant ages might be the state of those meads whence he now derives his sustenance, or of those lofty fairs which now afford him fuel and shelter.

How different are the sons of Science! They travel abroad to collect facts, and these they build into systems: they communicate their observations to others, as they avail themselves of the observations which others have communicated to them, and thus they contribute, by mutual assistance, to enlarge the dimensions, and to increase the stability of the Temple of Knowledge.

That state of the earth which strikes our senses is modern: the mountains may date a little further back, but the plains and their contents, are not in the same condition, or composed of the same materials, or arranged in the same order, as the plains of the original creation. The inhabitants of the earth are ephemerae, and their residence is but of yesterday.

The destructions and renovations to which our globe has been subject, have left behind them abundant demonstrations

of their powers and extent. As to the periods of time when they occurred, nature is silent; but that they really did occur, the unbelief of the most scrupulous is compelled to acknowledge.

But, there may be convulsions, of very great, yet not absolutely destructive effects; and extending to all parts, but in different degrees. Such an one may spread complete ruin and devastation in some places, while in others it may do little more than discompose the seat of its action; perhaps, even, it may rather deface than discompose, rather diversify than totally disfigure.

The last of these general visitations, is that of which we have a clear account in the Mosaic history: accounts sufficiently intelligible to justify Moses, as an historian, in the literature of the learned nations; and traditionary hints among the most rude and illiterate tribes of our race. But these accounts, like others, are subject to the principles of evidence, and are capable of being substantiated and demonstrated by witnesses;—not *living* witnesses, since the brevity of human life forbids such corroboration, but by the silent yet irresistible testimony of a variety of articles, on the former state of which not a doubt can be entertained.

How many are the cities, once flourishing, now destroyed, of the existence of which no traces remain but the medals that bear their names, and commemorate their importance! Yet no one scruples to receive the evidence which these memorials afford, as convincing that such communities really existed, though their very ruins have long ago perished. Fossils are the medals of the Deluge; at least of such a convulsion of nature, as surprised innumerable myriads of organized beings, and involved them, suddenly to all appearance, in beds of materials wherein they have been preserved to this day.

When we find in the midst of a stone, an oyster-shell, not petrified, but preserved, we naturally infer that the oyster existed before the stone. To whatever event we refer the consolidation of these particles which are now indurated, the living creature must have been prior in point of time; and the perfect similarity of this ancient subject to those of our own day, justifies our conclusion on the identity of the species.

We therefore receive with pleasure a

work which proposes to present an orderly view of the Organic Remains of a former World, and acknowledge our obligations to the author for his industry in collecting facts, without binding ourselves to adopt his opinions as to the manner in which those remains have been preserved, or their appearances have been varied, whether by petrification, or by substitution.

Mr. Parkinson's first volume was published in 1804. His second volume has but lately appeared. It is not our intention to present a lengthened discussion on the principles he has adopted: especially as his work is not complete. He speaks, indeed, as if a third volume might not be the last his system may require; and this, we acknowledge, gives us concern, as the magnitude of the purchase will restrict the possession of these volumes to the wealthy. A familiar system of geology and mineralogy, &c. directed to the same purposes as that before us, would be useful, and we should think might be popular: though we know that our literature is not without similar works on the subject, truly honourable to their authors.

The form adopted by Mr. P. is that of letters. We should not, perhaps, have chosen this form; but that is of small importance. Our author takes a very extensive introductory view of his subject. After having ridiculed the tales which are current in some places, he proceeds to consider the hints which are dropped by ancient writers on the subject of fossils, the opinions to which such articles have given rise; the propriety of terms (our author proposes several new terms) and the natural divisions of mineral productions. His first volume treats of vegetables, the remains of which we now possess in different states. Fossils of this description are found in almost every part of the world: but all fossil vegetables are not of extremely ancient origin; for peat or turf, has assumed its present form within the reach of tradition, if not of memory.

The bitumens occupy a considerable portion of Mr. P.'s attention; coal he treats as important. He afterwards describes petrification, and substitution: and avails himself of the well-known petrifying qualities of certain waters to explain parts of his theory. He enumerates specimens of woods impregnated under various circumstances, and by different matters: particularly the leaves of fossil plants.

A number of well-executed and well-coloured plates illustrate and confirm his descriptions. The chief novelty that we have observed is a peculiar statement of what Mr. P. calls *Bituminous Fermentation*. He thus defines it:

A fermentation peculiar to vegetable matter placed in such situations, as not only to exclude the external air, and secure the presence of moisture, but prevent the escape of the more volatile principles; and which terminates in the formation of those substances termed bitumens.

Vegetable matter, I consider as subject to five different species of fermentation, each of which appears to be, in a great measure, dependant on the degree to which the access of air and water is admitted.

The saccharine fermentation takes place in those parts of vegetables in which the saccharine principle seems to be present, and merely to require evolution, as in the roots of the parsnip, beet, &c. the monocotyledon seeds, &c. This principle acquires a saccharine form merely by the attraction of oxygen from the atmosphere, during the germination of these seeds; in which state it is preserved by the common operation of maling. From other parts of vegetables it is obtained by certain chemical processes. The saccharine fermentation appears to be the agent by which fruits acquire an increase of their sweetness, after being plucked from the parent stock; when no action of vegetable life can go on. By an acceleration of this process, by the aid of caloric, in the operation of baking, this effect is still more manifestly produced.

If to vegetable substances possessing this principle, an addition of water be made, and a slight increase of caloric be made, an intestine motion soon takes place, called, from its product, the vinous fermentation. During this process, the object of which appears to be, the diminishing the dose of carbon, which is united with the oxygen and hydrogen in the sugar, we find carbonic acid gas is rapidly separated, a feculent sediment is deposited, and a new substance called yeast or must, is formed, which rises to the surface and which, if added to any vegetable infusion containing the saccharine principle, will immediately excite that peculiar intestine motion on which this species of fermentation depends.

When this separation has taken place, but whilst the fermentative motion is still discoverable, if the fluid be carefully preserved from the access of the air, it passes on, through an almost, and, in the latter stages of it, an entirely, imperceptible fermentation, during which it obtains its highest de-

gree of strength, becoming a clear and bright spirituous intoxicating liquor.

But if, instead of this seclusion, the process be allowed to go on in contact with the atmospheric air, instead of a spirituous liquor, a peculiar vegetable acid, or vinegar, is the result; which will also require for its preservation, a seclusion from the atmospheric air, since otherwise it will suffer a farther decomposition, its volatile principles escaping, and its earth and carbon only remaining.

Thus also will almost any mass of dead vegetable matter, exposed to the air of the atmosphere, soon pass on to a putrid fermentation, by which its constituent parts will be made to enter into new combinations. The hydrogen, uniting with the oxygen, is either volatilized in water, or, combining also with a portion of carbon, is separated as carburetted hydrogen gas; the remaining portion of hydrogen giving colour and odour to the mass. Of the carbon, that which is not engaged with the hydrogen, either unites with the oxygen, and forms carbonic acid, or constitutes a part of the magma, of which, however, by far the most considerable part is the earthy matter, which entered into the composition of the vegetable.

But if, instead of being thus exposed to the influence of the air, a mass of dead vegetable matter be accumulated in such situations as allow of the admission of water; but in which by the compactness of the superincumbent stratum of earth, not only the external air is shut out, but the disengaged gaseous matters are prevented from escaping, the bituminous fermentation takes place; and bituminous matters are formed in various degrees of maturity and pureness, according to the stage at which the process may have arrived, or the extraneous matters which may have been admitted.

Mr. P. considers this as an agent of very extensive influence. That vegetables under peculiar circumstances may undergo peculiar changes cannot be doubted. But, as those which are perfectly secluded from access of air, &c. by surrounding strata, must have derived their present state from principles originally possessed by themselves, it seems most suitable in the first instance to examine whether, among the principles combined in vegetable subjects we may not find some that are allied by character and properties to the class of Bitumens. Vegetable tar, which is the juice of a tree, is certainly resembled in many particulars by coal tar. Various gums have some of the appearances of amber. We cannot tell what might be the character produced by a long interment of our most resinous or gummy

trees: we cannot tell in what proportion resins or gums might combine in those vegetables, that are now fossils; we cannot tell what accidental mixtures might intrude among some masses of vegetables, when involved in a general ruin of the earth's superficies; (that they were not posited as we now find them, in a tranquil state of the earth, we deem certain) nor can we demonstrate the progress or effects of those processes, that nature may be carrying on during a lapse of ages,—processes that are concealed, in more than midnight darkness from the eyes of mortals.

That Bitumens of certain kinds have formerly been different in properties and appearance from what they now are, may be granted; but to ascertain those properties and to identify that appearance is not easy. We must, therefore, content ourselves with the observation of plain facts, and on this we rely with greater confidence than on the speculations of theory. Theory nevertheless is good in its place. It is a constituent part of order; and order is a necessary part of science. A confused mass of observations, is comparatively of little value until each be allotted its due place and importance; then they mutually illustrate each other, and the theory that has arranged them, derives support from their combination and position.

We believe, that we cannot do greater justice to Mr. P. nor introduce a subject of more importance and interest to our readers, than by presenting his suggestions on the subject of that useful mineral, coal. To that, certainly, our island in a great degree owes its distinction among the nations of the earth, and the permanence of that distinction also: since without the aid of fire, and of abundance of fuel to support it, many of our most profitable engines must be abandoned, and our most extensive works would become useless.

This fossil, too, is our greatest security against the rivalry of other nations. To indulge the thought that Providence had bestowed this boon on us, exclusively, would be to derogate from the benevolence of the Great Father of All; but to say, that *at present*, we apply this gift to the most profitable purposes, is merely to state a fact, that stands in no fear of contradiction.

Mr. P. having treated of peat-bogs and, the morasses to which they owe their ori-

gin, describes the nature of bituminous woods, distinguishing especially, the *Surturbrand* of Iceland, and the Bovey coal of England.

Bovey coal is found on a common surrounded with hills, called Bovey Heathfield, in the parish of South Bovey, thirteen miles south-west of Exeter, and three miles west of Chudleigh. The uppermost of these strata rises within a foot of the surface, under a sharp white sand, intermixed with an ash-coloured clay, and underlies to the south about twenty inches in a fathom.

The most remarkable and curious vein, in these strata, is that which they call *wood-coal*, or *board coal*, from the resemblance which the pieces have to the grain of deal boards. It is sometimes of a chocolate colour and sometimes of a shining black. The former sort seems to be less impregnated with bitumen, is not solid and heavy, as the latter, and has more the appearance of wood. It lies in straight and even veins, and is frequently dug in pieces of three or four feet long, and, with proper care, might be taken out of a much greater length. Other pieces of the same kind are found lying upon them, in all directions, but without the least intermixture of earth, and without any interstices, except some small crevices, by which the pieces are divided from each other, in all directions. When it is first dug, and moist, the thin pieces of it will bend like horn; but when dry, it loses all its elasticity, and becomes short and crisp. At all times, it is easily to be separated into very thin laminæ, or splinters; especially if it lie exposed any time to the heat of the sun, which, like the fire makes it crackle, separate, and fall to pieces.

When this coal is put into the fire it crackles and separates into laminæ, as the cannel coal does, into irregular pieces; burns for some time, with a heavy flame; becomes red hot, and gradually consumes to light white ashes. Though the transverse crevices, made in it by the fire, give it the external appearance of a wooden board, yet, if quenched when red hot, the unconsumed part does not look like charcoal, but seems to be almost as smooth and solid, as when first put into the fire.

The coal has some peculiarities, with respect to its appearance. From this circumstance, the workmen have divided it into three species or varieties, which they call *stone coal*, *board coal*, and *knotty coal*. Some portions bear evidently the effect of fire, and resemble in every respect, as to external appearance and touch, the common charcoal.

The spot now worked for the Bovey coal is situated in low boggy ground, which extends several miles: it is said to be the lowest in the country, but this is an assertion not true. To the south of the shaft, about a

quarter of a mile, is a bog, from which has been taken (several feet below the surface) many trees of the fir kind; several eighteen inches in diameter, together with pine nuts, but no traces of coal.

This coal is found on a dry soil, intermixed with clay and sand; no fossil trees are found among it; nor does it yield trunks, but flat pieces of a few feet in length: nor does it present any signs of roots, branches, bark, or leaves.

The *Surturbrand* of Iceland says Dr. Von Troil (1772) is evidently wood, not quite petrified, but indurated; which drops asunder as soon as it comes into the air, but keeps well in water, and never rots: it gives a bright though weak flame, and a great deal of heat, and yields a sourish though not unwholesome smell.

Mr. Brand in his History of Newcastle (1789) informs us, that Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and president of the Royal Society, so eminent for his knowledge in natural history, favoured him with the inspection of a large specimen of fossil coal found in Iceland, in strata of considerable thickness, and at great depths; which seemed to exhibit a substantial proof that coal originally was wood. Sir Joseph has preserved several trunks of it, each of which is flattened, possibly by the weight of superincumbent strata; so that instead of being cylindrical, as the body or root of a tree naturally is, it is flat. Some of them are more, and some less woody; one is a fair plank of wood. As the woody ones are the greatest curiosities, they are sent in preference. The specimen described appears to have been the root of a small tree, with the bark still adhering and remaining on the greatest part of it. In the lower part, however, the transformation had proceeded further than at the top, so that it was real coal, while the top was actual wood.

Cannel coal (says Mr. P.) seems to be the bituminous substance next in purity to jet. It is a black, opaque, compact, and brittle substance: it breaks with a conchoidal fracture. Its specific gravity varies from 1.232 to 1.426. It does not soil the fingers. It kindles very easily, and burns with a bright white flame, like that of a candle, leaving an earthy residuum, and not taking into a cinder.

By the analysis of Mr. Kirwan, its composition is 75.20 of charcoal, 21.68 of bitumen, and 3.10 of aluminous and siliceous earths.

Like jet it possesses that compactness of structure which is susceptible of polish, and capable of being wrought into trinkets of various forms. The chief differences between jet and cannel coal appear to be, that jet is found in detached masses, whilst cannel coal is deposited in strata; and that jet once set on

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fire, continues to flame for a considerable time, a bituminous vapour being at the same time exhaled; whilst cannel coal requires to be so disposed, that its combustion may be aided by that of the surrounding fire, and by an increased rapidity of the recession of air.

Cannel coal is the provincial expression for *candle coal*. The coal called *Scotch coal*, from its being obtained from Scotland, possesses similar properties.

Coal is a black, solid, and compact substance, generally of a foliated or rather laminated structure, which necessarily directs its fracture. Its specific gravity is 1.25 to 1.37. It possesses a moderate degree of hardness, but is more brittle than cannel coal; than which it also takes fire less readily, and is longer in consuming. It cakes into cinders more or less during its combustion, according to its degree of purity, and the nature of the earths which enter into its composition.

There are certain varieties of pit coal, which obtain their particular denominations from their mode of burning, or from their most obvious and predominant combinations. Hence we have *blind* or *dead* coal; such is the Welsh and Kilkenny coal, kindling slowly and burning without flame or smoke to a stony slag. *Open burning* coal, which does not cake, but burns with much flame and smoke and is soon reduced to ashes. *Close-burning* coal, which kindles quickly, and melts and runs together like bitumen. Some coal is termed *slaty coal*, from its texture; and when it also contains a large proportion of bitumen it is called *slaty cannel coal*. *Culm* is a coal in small rough fragments, which does not melt or cake, but leaves behind it a slag of the same bulk with the coal employed, which yields a large portion of ashes, formed by argillaceous earth impregnated with iron.

This substance was not brought into common use, in this part of the British empire, until the reign of Charles the First; and even in Scotland, almost proverbially poor in vegetables and rich in fossil fuel, it was at a very late period that coal was commonly used: for about the middle of the fifteenth century, when Æneas Sylvius visited this island, he saw in Scotland poor people in rags begging at the churches, and receiving for alms pieces of stone with which they went away contented.

In most countries of Europe has this valuable substance been found. Coal has been dug in France, Germany, and Sweden; and especially at Liege there are very considerable coal mines: but the mines of this island exceed, both in quality and extent, any that have yet been discovered. In Wales, coal is found almost throughout the principality. Ireland is also very far from being deficient in coal mines; although they have not yet been

found in such abundance as in other parts of the united kingdom.

It has been found on the other side of the Atlantic ocean, in Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Canada, and some of the New England provinces. Mr. Jefferson informs us in his Notes on Virginia, that the country on James river, from fifteen to twenty miles northward and southward, is replete with mineral coal of a very excellent quality. In the western country, he says, coal is known to be in so many places, as to have induced an opinion, that the whole of the tract between the Laurel Mountain, Mississippi, and Ohio, yields coal. It is also known in many places on the north side of the Ohio. The coal at Pittsburgh is of very superior quality. Dr. Anderson states, that coals have been discovered also at Madagascar. At the Cape of Good Hope, where fuel is very scarce, we learn, by the accounts of Mr. Barrow, that coal has lately been discovered coming out to day at the depth of two feet, along the banks of a deep rivulet flowing out of the Tygerberg hill.

In China, it is probable that coal was discovered long before it was known in the western world. About the middle of the thirteenth century, Marcus Paulus, a noble Venetian, in his description of China, observes, "that through the whole province of Cathay, certain black stones are dug out of the mountains, which, being put in the fire, burn like wood, and, when kindled, they continue burning a long time, inasmuch that if they were lighted in the evening the fire will keep alive during the whole night."

Coal is found at various depths in the earth, and interposed between strata of different kinds. The veins of coal also vary considerably in the thickness of the vein; sometimes being many yards thick, and at other times being merely a seam, little more than an inch in thickness.

The beds of coal appear evidently to have been subjected to several accidents during (or since) their formation. Parts of them have slid away from their original situation, and the chasm thus formed has been filled with other matters. Some of the levels appear to have been broken perpendicularly; others horizontally: others again appear to have been *twisted*. Coal *fields* are sometimes found, occupying a hollow of many miles square; we have, also, *valleys* of coal, &c. The depth to which coal descends under the earth is unknown: the powers of man can penetrate but a very little way into the crust of the earth. Should accident ever stumble on a mass of rock of primitive formation, and find under that a bed of coal, it

would be a discovery truly interesting to geologists. At present no such circumstance is so much suspected; but all the repositories of coal may be described as appertaining to the terrestrial superficies.

At Whitehaven, at the depth of forty-two fathoms, the roof of the coal is met with, being a black rock six inches thick, which has been cleft into regular squares about six inches in diameter, having an appearance similar to a piece of tessellated pavement. From Whitehaven to below Thoresby are pits of coal of very considerable depth. At Newcastle upon Tyne, as I am informed by Mr. Robert Eddington, the ingenious author of an "Essay on the Abuses of the Coal Trade," there is a coal-pit, which is an hundred and thirty fathoms in perpendicular depth, and which is worked at that depth, five miles horizontally, quite across, beneath the Tyne, and under the opposite county of Durham. In Northumberland, towards the more eastern parts, are pits of coal at thirty fathoms depth. With respect to Cumberland, the whole county seems to be a mine of coal and black lead.

At Newcastle upon Tyne, Staffordshire, and in some parts of Scotland, the strata are chiefly composed of stones fit to be applied to the purpose of building. In Yorkshire, throughout the whole district of Richmond, in Shropshire and Leicestershire, and in almost the whole of the northern quarter of the island, the coal approaches in its appearance very nearly to bitumen, which has merely suffered induration.

The melting of the bituminous matter of coal is very often sufficiently apparent in the burning of coal in ordinary fires. But by the action of heat on this substance, in close vessels, or in a proper apparatus for distillation, its constituent parts are ascertained with a tolerable degree of certainty. The products thus obtained are, a water impregnated with ammonia, concrete carbonate of ammonia, an oil, which becomes more heavy, and of a darker colour, in proportion as the operation advances. At the same time, a considerable quantity of elastic and inflammable gas passes over, which has been considered as volatile oil in a state of vapour, but which really is hydrogen gas mixed with nitrogen gas, carbon in a state of solution, and carbonic-acid gas. There remains in the retort a scorified cindery matter, which is yet capable of burning and is exactly the same as the coke, which is frequently made on a larger scale, for particular purposes, where its mode of burning is more desirable than that of coals. The ashes of coals yield the sulphates of iron, of magnesia, of lime, and of alumine: but if the combustion be carried on with a considerable degree of rapidity, the bases only of these salts are left.

But if coal was too much charged with Bitumen, it would, like other Bitumens, consume too rapidly for useful application. The particles of it are enwrapt in separating pellicles, which appear to be formed of incombustible matters, such as sulphate of lime, with a small proportion of alumine: sometimes also sulphuret of iron. These check combustion; and ensure a more gradual and orderly consumption, more manageable heat, &c.

Mr. P. as may easily be imagined, refers the origin of coal to the Deluge: presuming that the Antediluvian forests, being swept away from their native standings, were buried by the force of the mighty waters, beneath masses of gravel, sand, &c. now consolidated into rock.

Whatever theory we adopt, difficulties stare us in the face. The arrangement of the gravelly strata, and of the coal beds, one under another to the depth of a dozen layers, is an embarrassing circumstance. Yet the deeper we suppose these to be, the less likely is it that they should have been produced by ordinary causes. All these layers appear to be depositons; then why not coal?—and, what occasion more probable than the deluge can be suggested?

There is however, a possibility that this theory may be submitted to somewhat of a test, from another quarter. Mr. Kirwan remarks, that fossil remains of animals are not found imbedded in masses of stone higher above the level of the sea, in any mountain yet explored, than 9,000 feet. The stones in which these shells, &c. are involved being concreted sediments, must have settled from waters something higher than themselves. Vegetables, being lighter, and floating, may be allowed a level somewhat higher in proportion: therefore, if ever coal should be found above *this* level, the supposition of its being a deposition from the same waters as surprized the animals that once inhabited the shells, &c. must be abandoned. Moreover, if ever coal should be found imbedded in such a manner in mountains of primitive formation, as cannot be accounted for from accidental circumstances, (as of original chaams, subsequently filled up, or, &c.) then this operation attributed to the deluge, will no longer apply. The effect will be the same if found in rocks, that exhibit no cause to conclude they had ever been disturbed. The bones of land animals have been found petrified, on the highest of the

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Pyrenees: here petrified *wood* has also been found. Where petrified wood has been found coal might have been formed, if coal be of vegetable origin. It is clear therefore that there is room for additional researches, before we can adopt any hypothesis on this subject. The relative height of the equatorial parts of the earth compared to the polar parts, has its influence also on this proposition. If ever the existence of coal on the highest mountains of Asia, Caucasus, &c. the Hindoo Co. should be ascertained, it will require some address to support this theory. At present, it passes for fact, that in the great Tartarian platform, and the elevated regions of Siberia, no vestiges of organic remains of a former world have been found: and we cannot help thinking that the waters of the deluge advanced from the poles to the equator, where they operated with diminished force; and retiring from the equator to the poles, bore away with them the spoils of the regions they visited.

This question is confessedly of importance: Mr. P.'s first volume will assist the researches of whoever wishes to investigate it. The consideration of his second volume, must be postponed.

Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.

[Concluded from p. 241.]

WE have characterized Dr. Jamieson's elaborate work as containing a more than ordinary portion of descriptions of manners. They are referable to people of various tribes and ages. The peculiarities, too, of some of their institutions contributed to distinguish them, while others have been overlooked or forgotten. Whether any brought by the original settlers from the Continent are yet extant, and how far they resemble those naturalized in England, is a curious, and might be made an entertaining, inquiry.

The observations made by rustics on the seasons, have often a considerable share of shrewdness; and being founded on the course of nature, and regular return of the seasons, may be preserved for ages.

Under the article "**BORROWING DAYS**," Dr. J. has preserved some old rhymes that describe the last three days of March as being *borrowed* from April.

"March *borrowit* from Averill
Three days, and they were ill."

Brand quotes from an ancient calendar of the church of Rome the rustic fable, "that the *first six* days of April might be the last six days of March." It is certain that the superstitious neither lend nor borrow on those days, fearing that witchcraft might injure the lender; while others, with equal wisdom, think that on these days the Israelites *borrowed* from the Egyptians, and as the loan was never repaid, they put nothing to risk by lending. Has this any relation to the ancient story of the supplementary *five days* added at the end of the year, after the length of the year had been determined by astronomical observations to be 365 days, instead of 360? Those days were not included in any of the months, lest they should introduce disorder among them: but after a revolution of the whole. The Egyptians had a fable on this subject, importing, that Thoth, their Mercury, *was* these five days from the Moon, by a cast at dice; but some, from the character of the winner, thought them rather *borrowed* (stolen) than honestly come by. How many ways may truth, though but one in itself, be so disguised, that the most desirous shall not be able to discover it!

The following is a striking picture of rude character. It occurs under the article *Brent*, which signifies a steep, a *brow*. Egill, an Icelandic warrior, with his brother Thorolf, acted as auxiliaries to Athelstan, King of England, in his war against the Scots, A. D. 937. Thorolf had fallen in battle; and Egill was returned from the interment of his brother.

Egill, with his band, betook himself to King Athelstan, and approached him seated amidst joyous acclamations. The king, observing Egill enter, ordered a lower bench to be emptied for his troop, and pointed out a distinguished seat for Egill himself directly opposite to the throne. Egill seating himself there, threw his shield at his feet, and bearing his helmet on his head, having placed his sword on his knees, he drew it half out of its scabbard, and then thrust it back again. He sat erect with a stern aspect. Egill's face was large, his brow broad; he had large eyebrows; his nose was long, but abundantly thick; the seat of his *grumie*, the circuit of his lips was broad and long; his chin and cheeks were wonderfully broad; his neck was gross; his shoulders surpassed the common size; his countenance was stern and grim, when he was enraged. He was otherwise of great stature; he had thick bushy hair of the colour of a wolf, and was prematurely bald.

When he had seated himself, as already

mentioned, he drew down one eyebrow on his cheek, and at the same time raised the other to the region of his forehead and hair. Egill was black-eyed, and had dun eyebrows. He would not taste drink, although it was presented to him; but alternately raised and let fall his eyebrows. King Athelstan, seated on his throne, also placed his sword on his knees. When they had sat thus for some time, the king drew his sword out of its scabbard, placed on the point of it a large and valuable ring of gold, which, rising from his throne and stepping forward on the pavement, he reached over the fire to Egill. He rising, received the ring on the point of his sword, and drew it to him. He then returned to his place. The king seated himself again on his throne. Egill, placed below, put the bracelet on his arm, and his eyebrows returned to their proper station. Laying down his sword with his helmet, he received the horn presented to him, and drank. Then he sung:

"The death of the destroyer of hooked breastplates

Made me let fall my eyebrows:—

I can now carry on the sword the jewel I received from a hero, as my reward:

Which is no mean praise."

From this time forward Egill drank his share and conversed with those who were near him. Then the king caused two chests to be brought in, each of them full of silver, and carried by two men. He said, "Egill, receive these chests; and if thou return to Tecland, bear this money to thy father which I send to him as a compensation for the loss of his son. Part of it, however, thou mayest distribute among thine own and Thorolf's nearest kinsmen, whom thou holdest most dear. But thou thyself shalt receive with me compensation for the loss of thy brother either in lands or moveables, according to thy choice. If it be thy inclination to remain with me, I shall give thee what honour or dignity thou shalt please to ask." Egill receiving the money, thanked the king for his gifts and gracious promises; and, brightening up, he thus sung:

"Grief made me let fall my eyebrows;

But now I have found him who can smooth all these asperities:

My eyebrows have been quickly raised up by the king.

Egill Skallagrím Sag. ap. Jonhst. Antiq. Celt. Scand. p. 52, 54.

Perhaps the names of places compounded with *Brent*, may import a hill in English also; as *Brent-wood*, "the wood on the brow of the hill;" not *Burnt-wood*, as some have supposed.

Under the word *NAIL*, we have an extremely ingenious conjecture proposed

by the author. "*Aff at the nail*," or "*Gane off at the nail*," a phrase used with respect to persons who, in their conduct, have laid aside all regard to propriety or decency; who transgress all ordinary rules; &c. Having supported this sense by appropriate quotations, the Dr. adds.

The expression, however, may be understood metaphorically in another sense; according to which *nail* refers to the human body. For *nagal*, unguis, was a term used by the ancient Goths and Germans, in computing relations. They reckoned seven degrees; the first was represented by the head, as denoting husband and wife; the second by the arm-put, and referred to children, brothers and sisters; the third, by the elbow, signifying the children of brothers and sisters; the fourth, by the wrist, denoting the grandchildren of brothers and sisters; the fifth by the joint by which the middle finger is inserted into the hand, representing the grandchildren of cousins or what are called third cousins; the sixth by the next joint; the seventh, or last, by the *nail* of the middle finger. This mode of computation was called in Alem. *sipzal*, in ancient Swedish, *nagelfare*. A relation in the seventh degree was hence denominated, Teut. *nagel-muge*, q. of a *nail*-kinsman, one at the extreme of computation.

Whoever was beyond this degree, in blood, or relinquished connection with the family, might be said, to *go off at the nail*.

What is the origin of our English phrase, to pay money *down on the nail*?

The questions which arise on the nature and extent of the ideas derived from the human body, are adapted to lead to more general inquiries than appears at first sight. The Hindoos tell us, that the different tribes of men were derived from the different parts of the body: the Brahman, as most important, from the head: the soldier, as most courageous, from the chest; the labourer from the arms, &c. and the pious Mr. Henry goes so far into these ideas, as to observe, concerning the sexes, that the woman was taken from the man, by the Great Creator,—not from his head, that she might not usurp dominion over him: not from his feet, that he might not despise, and trample upon her; but, from his side, that he might love and cherish the nearest possible associate to his heart.

We may safely allow whatever remains of these ideas, to be transcripts of extremely ancient, and even *original* modes of expression. When a *party* in Hebrew

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is found to be *five*, the allusion is to the fingers of one hand: when numbers change at ten, nature has carried them so far on both our hands; when the Indians of America to express *innumerable* persons or things, take the hair of the head into their hands and shake it, we must allow the sign to be extremely expressive. And could we assemble the various allusions, phrases, and metaphors, to which the body and its members have given occasion (to say nothing of measures, a foot, an ell, &c. which are notoriously taken from it), the whole together would furnish matter of extremely curious speculation.

Dr J. has good articles on the *Fairies* and *Brownies*; but for these we must refer to the work. The first we certainly should deduce from the *Peri* of the Persians; but, we believe the principals of the race must now be sought for in Wales. The latter we hardly know what to make of; we had thought them the opponents of the Fairies, but Dr. J. produces authorities that seem to imply some relationship between them.

It may not be amiss, however, to state certain circumstances mentioned by Dr. J. as still extant in Scotland, which are practised by the flesh-and-blood representatives of this superior class of beings.

The exhibitions of *Gysarts* are still known in Scotland, being the same with the Christmas mummers of the English. In Scotland, even till the beginning of this century, maskers were admitted into any fashionable family, if the person who introduced them was known, and became answerable for the behaviour of his companions. Dancing with the maskers ensued."—Bannatyne Poems. Note p. 235.

The custom of disguising now remains only among boys and girls, some of whom wear masks, others blacken their faces with soot. They go from door to door, singing carols that have some relation to the season, and asking money, or bread superior in quality to that used on ordinary occasions.

It is common, in some parts of the country at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them, who precedes the rest, carries a small besom, and sweeps a ring or space for them to dance in. This ceremony is strictly observed; and, it has been supposed, is connected with the vulgar tradition concerning the light dances of the fairies, one of whom is always represented as sweeping the spot appropriated to their festivity.

The custom of appearing disguised at this

season is of great antiquity; a similar one prevailed in many of the cities of Gaul during the times of heathenism, and was continued after the establishment of Christianity.

By one of the canons enacted at Auxerre, A. D. 578, it was forbidden on the calends of January, *retula aut cervolo facere, to act the calf or buck*. Elsewhere, the youth assumed the skin of a ram, and ran against their fellows. This was called *Tulbock—the buck of Yule*. A homily, ascribed to Augustine, mentions these transformations. The singing of *Carols* is also very ancient. It was practised by the heathen Romans during the calends of January. The canons forbid it; nevertheless, carols are still sung.

About this time last year, we submitted to our readers a few remarks on Christmas, and the festivities of the season. Many a learned dissertation has been composed on subjects less interesting than this merry time. A complete history of it could not fail of being both curious and entertaining. We shall transcribe some, and abridge others, of Dr. J.'s remarks on this subject.

The ancient Goths had three great religious festivals in the year. Of these *Yule* was the first; it occurred at the same time as our Christmas.

Many conjectures have been formed as to the origin of this name. Some have derived it from the Greek *ισλαος*, which denoted a hymn sung by the women in honour of Bacchus. Theodoret, in his work *De Materiâ et Mundo*, says: "Let us not sing the *Iulus* to Ceres." This term might be derived from a common origin; but certainly is not the origin of *Yule*. The notion that *Yule* was derived from *Julius Cæsar*, is undeserving of consideration. The Anglo-Saxons gave the name of *Geola* to two of their months, December and January, calling the first *Derre-Geola*, or the first *Yule*, and the second *Aeftera-Geola*, or the latter *Yule*. Dr. J., without hesitation, considers *Geola* as the same word with *Yule*. We may be allowed to doubt, however, whether it may not rather be allied to *goal*, the termination or finishing of a thing or purpose, and so of the year; and therefore, if it be the same with *Yule*, the idea is "the feast at the year's end."

This festival among the northern nations was the great season of sacrifice.

Human sacrifices, some think, marked its importance. Besides these, they offered horses, dogs, and cocks in place of hawks, to the number of ninety-nine. The Persians sacrificed horses; so did the Goths, in the feast of *Yule*. The Greenlanders at this day keep a *sun-feast*, at the winter solstice, Dec. 22. The Goths also sacrificed a boar; to this our ancient custom of bringing in a boar's-head at Christmas festivities has a reference, and even our still retained preparation of *brawn*. In the Orkney Islands, "in the parish of Sandwick, every family that has a herd of swine, kills a *sow* on Dec. 17, which thence is called *sow-day*." The noble chine at Christmas is well known among ourselves, at family meetings. The same is customary in Holland; and in the north of Europe, the peasants, at Christmas-time, make bread in the form of a boar-pig. This they place on a table, with bacon and other dishes; and, as a good omen, they expose it as long as the feast continues. They call this kind of bread *Julagalt*." In this word we discover, if we mistake not, the *Geala* of our Saxon ancestors, in composition with *Yule*, which does not diminish the force of our objection already mentioned. The Roman *Saturnalia* were celebrated in the latter part of the month of December. It was also customary with the Romans, at this season, to cover tables, and set lamps on them. At this season, the Druids performed some of the most solemn acts of their worship; such as cutting the mistletoe with their golden bill, &c. Peculiar ceremonies at this time were observed among the Egyptians also. So that it appears to have been a general custom among the heathen to distinguish the close of the year, or the beginning of the new year, by religious observances: as Jerom says. But this intention could be true only of those nations which begun their year at the winter solstice; those which begun their year in spring, could have no such allusion in December.

Jerom on Isaiah lxx. 11. says, "There is an ancient idolatrous custom in all cities, and especially in Egypt and Alexandria, that on the last day of the year and of the last month, they place a table covered with meats of different kinds, and a cup mixed with honey, expressive of abundance, either of the past, or of the future year."

In our own country, there are still several vestiges of this idolatry. In Angus, he,

who first opens the door on *Yule* day, expects to prosper more than any other member of the family during the future year, because, as the vulgar express it, "he lets in *Yule*." The door being opened, it is customary with some to place a table or chair in it, covering it with a clean cloth, and according to their own language, to "set on it bread and cheese to *Yule*." Early in the morning, as soon as any one of the family gets out of bed, a new broom besom is set at the back of the outer door. The design is "to let in *Yule*." These gross superstitions, and the very mode of expression, have undoubtedly had a heathen origin; for *Yule* is thus not only personified but treated as a deity who receives an oblation.

It is also very common to have a table covered, in the house, from morning to evening, with bread and drink on it, that every one who calls may take a portion, and it is deemed very ominous, if one come into a house, and leave it without participation. However many may call on this day, all must partake of the cheer provided.

Any servant who is supposed to have a due regard to the interests of the family, and at the same time not emancipated from the yoke of superstition, is careful to go early to the well, on Christmas morning, to draw water, to draw corn out of the stack, and also to bring in *Kale* from the kitchen-garden. This is meant to insure prosperity to the family.

A similar superstition is, for the same reason, still observed by many on the morning of the new year. One of a family watches the stroke of twelve, goes to the well, as quickly as possible, and carefully skims it. This is called "getting the *scum* or *ream* (cream) of the well."

This superstitious rite in the South of Scotland, is observed on the morning of New Year's Day.

Twall struck.—Twa neebour hizzies raise;
An', liltin, gaed a sat gate;
'The flower o' the well to our house gaes,
'An' I'll the bonniest lad get."

Upon the morning of the first day of the new year, the country lasses are sure to rise as early as possible, if they have been in bed, which is seldom the case, that they may get the *flower*, as it is called, or the first pail full of water from the well. The girl who is so lucky as to obtain that prize, is supposed to have more than a double chance of gaining the most accomplished young man in the parish. As they go to the well they chaunt over the words, which are marked with inverted commas." Rev. I. Nibol's poems i. 30.

This rite was not unknown to the Romans. Virgil attributes it to *Æneas*. The act of skimming water with the hand was one of the rites necessary to successful augury. See

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*Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas
Multa Deos orans, oneravitque æthera colitis.*

Virg. *Æn.* ix. 23.

The Goths at *Yule* time used by turns to feast with each other. Those who were related had the closest intercourse. These entertainments they called *Offergilden*. The term *guild* denotes community. It was also customary during *Yule*, particularly in Sweden, for different families to meet together in one village, and to bring meat and drink with them, for the celebration of the feast. The same custom was observed, when there was a general concourse to the place where one of their temples stood.

This is most probably the origin of the custom among us, of friends and relations feasting in each others houses, at this time. The vulgar, in the northern countries of Scotland, have also a custom which greatly resembles the *Offergilden*. On the morning of the new year, it is common for neighbours to go into each others houses, and to *club* their money in order to send out for drink to welcome in the year. This is done in private houses.

The festive observations of this season, even where there is no idea of sanctity in relation to the supposed date of our Saviour's birth, is far more general in the North of Scotland, than in other parts of the country. There is scarcely a family so poor, as not to have a kind of feast on the *Yule*. Those have butcher meat in their houses on this day, who have it at no other time; it being the day appropriated for the meeting of all the relations of a family.

Among the lower classes, it is universally observed according to the old style. "Our fathers," say they, "observed it on this day;" and, "they may alter the style, but they cannot alter the seasons."

The gifts now generally conferred on the new year, seem to have originally belonged to *Yule*. Among the northern nations, it was customary for subjects to present gifts to their sovereign. These were denominated *Iola gjaft*, i. e. *Yule-gifts*. [The same obtained in England to the time of Queen Elizabeth, who accepted such gifts from her courtiers.] They were *benevolences* of that description, which if not given cheerfully, the prince considered himself as having a right to extort.

The Romans sent presents of sweetmeats, dried figs, honey, &c. they were called *Saturnalia*. Tertullian severely reprehends the Christians for complying with such customs. Under Augustus all orders of the people were expected to present new year's gifts, to the Emperor. Caligula demanded his new year's gift by an edict. These gifts were called *Strenæ*:

and a deity presided over them; — *Dea Strenia*.

The dissipation of the time will be readily inferred from what has been stated. During the *Saturnalia*, public business among the Romans was suspended: and schools had a vacation. Masters and servants were completely on a level. Among the Goths disguisings were customary; also games of chance, and other amusements.

The idea of *Yule* is operative even in Autumn; as our author reports under the article *MAIDEN*, which, he observes, is

The name given to the last handful of corn that is cut down by the reapers on any particular farm.

The reason of this name seems to be, that this handful of corn is dressed up with ribbons, or strips of silk, in resemblance of a *doll*. It is generally affixed to the wall, within a farm-house.

They drave an' shore fa' tough an' sair;

They had a bizzzy mornin'!

The *Maiden's* taen ere Phœbus fair

The Lomonds was adornin'.

Douglas's Poems, p. 142.

By some, a sort of superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the *maiden*. If got by a young person it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason, perhaps, as well as because, it is viewed as a sort of triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers, as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one, uncut, and covered with a little earth, to conceal it from the other reapers, till such time as the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize: waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful that had been concealed.

In the north of Scotland, the *maiden* is carefully preserved till *Yule* morning, when it is divided among the cattle, "to make them thrive all the year round."

To this custom, Burns alludes in his *Auld Farmer's New Year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie*, on giving her the accustomed ripp of corn to hansel in the new year.

A goid New Year I wish thee! Maggie,
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, &c.

In some places the *Maiden* is given at this time, to the horse that usually leads the rest in the plough team.

Dr. J. pursues his subject, by informing us that,

Candles of a particular kind are made for

this season; for the candle, that is lighted on *Yule*, must be so large as to burn from the time of its being lighted till the day be done. If it did not, the circumstance would be an omen of ill fortune to the family during the subsequent year. Hence large candles are by the vulgar called *Yule candles*. Even where lamps are commonly used, the poorest will not light them at this time. Rudbeck informs us, that in the ancient language of Sweden, *Yule lius*, denotes the *candles of Yule*, or of the *Sun*, which on the night preceding the festival of *Yule*, illuminated the houses of private persons throughout the whole kingdom.

The Romans in their *Saturnalia*, used lights in the worship of their deity. The poor were wont to present the rich with wax tapers. *Yule candles* are, in the North of Scotland, given as a present at this season by merchants to their stated customers.

By many who rigidly observe the superstitions of the season, the *Yule candle* is allowed to burn out of itself. By others, when the day is at a close, the portentous candle is extinguished, and carefully locked up in a chest. There it is kept, in order to be burnt out at the owners *Late-wake*.

I may observe by the way, that the preservation of candles has been viewed by the superstitious as a matter of great importance. This notion seems to have been pretty generally diffused. An Icelandic writer informs us, that a *spa-kona* a *spae-wife*, or sybil, who thought herself neglected, in comparison of her sisterhood, at some unhallowed rites observed for foretelling the fate of a child, cried out: "Truly, I add to these predictions, that the child shall live no longer than those candles which are lighted beside him, are burnt out." Then the chief of the sybils immediately extinguished one of the candles, and gave it to the mother of the child to be carefully preserved, and not to be lighted while the child was in life.

This will remind the classical reader of the brand, on the burning of which depended the life of Meleager: as the lights will remind him of those used in the feasts of Adonis.

Dr. J. has omitted to mention the *Yule log*, which is an immense block, in many parts of England reserved for making up a blazing fire. The absence of a log of wood is supplied in other places by a coal of extraordinary dimensions.

Other customs are also observed at *Yule tide*. In the morning one rises before the rest of the family and prepares food for them, which must be eaten in bed. This frequently consists of cakes baked with eggs, called *Care-*

cakes: a cake for every person in the house. If any one of these break in the toasting, the person for whom it is baked, will not, it is supposed see another *Yule*.

In the North of Scotland, the men will not labour on *Yule day*, alledging that "their fathers never wrought on *Yule*." The women have a peculiar aversion to spinning on that day, nor will they leave any flax or yarn on their wheels overnight, lest the Devil should reel it for them before morning. In Yorkshire, and other northern parts, they have an old custom after sermon or service on Christmas day, the people will, even in the churches, cry *Ule! Ule!* as a token of rejoicing; and the common sort run about the street singing *Ule, Ule, Ule, Ule*.

Yule was also introduced with peculiar solemnity. The evening before it was, by the northern nations, called *Mœdre-næct*: the Mother Night, that which produced all the rest: and this epoch was rendered remarkable, as they dated from thence the beginning of the year, which they computed from one winter solstice to another, as they did the month from one new moon to another. Wormius says, this was also a custom of the Icelanders. They even reckoned a person's age by the number of *Yules* he had seen; and a child born a single day before *Yule*, is reckoned one year old after it is passed. Something of the same obtains in Scotland, also; and the same principle has been adopted to explain the two year old infants of Bethlehem.

To these observances, many others, extant in England, might be added, to shew the importance attached to this season. The custom of decorating our churches with evergreens, of sticking in the windows, over the chimnies, &c. branches and sprigs of holly, &c. together with that unhallowed rite which excites puritanic ire, (envy, rather, say sly practitioners) the kissing of the lasses under the misletoe branch.

We presume that these extracts justify our observation that Christmas is a deep theme for a learned wight to investigate: and we take our leave of the subject, and of Dr. Jamieson's work, by acknowledging the satisfaction with which we have perused a great number of articles in it; and by expressing our confidence that the public will not fail to estimate his labours very highly.

The Doctrine of the Greek Article; applied to the Criticisms and the Illustration of the New Testament. By T. F. Middleton, A. M. Rector of Tansor in Northamptonshire, and of Bytham in Lincolnshire. pp. 724. Price 14s. bds. Cadell and Davies, London, 1808.

MR. HORNE TOOKE'S idea of "*winged words*" was a happy conception: the expression, indeed, is borrowed from Homer, but the application of it is his own. When Time was young, and subjects of discourse were few, each might be described at length, and the speaker might "bestow all his tediousness" upon it, without any perceptible disadvantage. But when the articles with which men were conversant, were multiplied, their descriptions respectively, must suffer abbreviation, and the number of subjects to be described, demanded that fewer words should represent each, in order to include the whole. For time was not lengthened, because things were multiplied; words therefore, the representations of things, must be shortened, or some things must be denied their due mention in the discourse intended. Hence the shorter terms in language. Like the pins of a tabernacle, they combine the whole structure, though seldom discerned, and to these the master workman pays peculiar attention, however the unskilful and unwise may neglect them.

In the present age of the world, we cannot enter into long descriptions in order to convey information that we have seen—a certain quadruped, leaping and frisking about—with long mane and tail,—a horse;—but the term "horse" expresses our meaning at once to whoever knows the animal: nor need we embellish our description of a bull, by imitative lowing, and butting with our heads, as Omiah did, when recently arrived from Otaheite, where bulls were unknown. The word "bull" in our language excites the idea of the animal with sufficient distinctness.

Pronouns, in like manner, are representatives of nouns; and, ever retaining the purposes of *winged words*, they are shorter and capable of more rapid pronunciation than nouns in general. Articles, too, may be considered as abbreviated representatives, abstracts, or epitomes, for

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the purpose of saving time, and thereby assisting the introduction of a greater variety of matter into discourse. But articles do not abbreviate nouns, they seem rather to abbreviate circumstances, or to hint at them, by concise and apt allusion. Even the cockneyisms of "*this here*" and "*that there*" are abbreviations of "*this*," which is distinguished by the circumstance of lying *here*; and "*that*," which is distinguished by the circumstance of lying *there*." To speak of a circumstance without a subject, would be a serious defect in language; to describe every circumstance at length, would be a serious inconvenience. If rapidity and succinctness were indulged till they generated confusion, language must suffer, and knowledge with it. Brevity and discrimination are the wings of language. Brevity alone would become unintelligible: discrimination alone would be tiresome. These appear to be general principles. Those languages that have no article, are defective in perspicuity; often too in force, and application. But it must not be supposed that the article is without its rules in those which possess it, and what were the rules of the Greek language in reference to the article, which maintains an important place in it, is the purport of Dr. Middleton's inquiry, in the volume before us.

A few years ago Mr. Granville Sharp published observations on the use of the article, as employed by the writers of the New Testament; this we examined with mingled satisfaction and hesitation. Mr. Wordsworth followed, in support of the same principles, and we attentively perused Mr. Wordsworth, who had amassed a collection of instances from the Christian Fathers, with exemplary patience, diligence, and learning. A Mr. Blunt, on the opposite side of the question, we acknowledge we did not read *seriously*; as that writer did not affect the character of a *serious* philologist. Something, however, was yet wanting, for though it was evident, that the usage was so and so, yet the reason why it was so, did not sufficiently appear. Dr. M. has supplied this deficiency: and we consider his labours as of great importance, not merely in New Testament criticism, but in the study of philology at large. His work is divided into two Parts: the first treats of the nature, power,

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and restrictions of the article : the second of its application in the New Testament, as exemplified in notes forming almost a continued commentary, in the order of the books.

We scarcely know how to comprise a statement of the principles adopted by our author in his first Part, in a manner due to their importance, yet *facile* of comprehension to our readers, within the limits our work can allot to the subject. We earnestly recommend the perusal of this volume to every scholar ; and heartily do we wish, that Dr. M. by a judicious interspersing of renderings into English, had enabled us to comprehend under this term, in this instance, that numerous body of *Christian* readers who from very commendable motives obtain some acquaintance with the original of the sacred writings. Let not this be despised as of small service to knowledge and piety : nor let Dr. M. think lightly of his *crime* in withholding from whoever may be appointed at some future time, to revise our public version, the assistance they would have derived from the selection of words and phrases adopted by a gentleman who had considered the New Testament with such close attention. Further, on the behalf of the English language, Dr. M. must give us leave to insist that if the English articles will not in every case accurately and adequately express the full power of the Greek, yet by means of a dexterous management of our *this, that, these, those, &c.* we can come much nearer to it, than he appears to have imagined. (p. 63.) For instance, —The lxx. read 1 Kings xviii. 39. *Κύριος ἀντὶς ἐν τῷ Ὄρει* :—our translators have well expressed this in their “The Lord he is *THE* God!”—where the power of the English article (no offence, we hope) is fully equal to that of the Greek. Other places may support the same inference.

But, though we find it impossible to do justice to Dr. M.'s labours, yet we must not wholly omit his leading principle, which is,—That the article indicates the sub-intellection of the participle of existence where that participle is not expressed, or otherwise implied ; but if the participle of existence be expressed or implied, in any word, than the article is dropped, lest there should be two ex-

pressions of the same idea in *one* proposition.

The article being the symbol of that, which is uppermost in the speaker's mind, is applicable not only to the case of reference to something already mentioned, but also to the person or thing, which is about to become the subject of an assertion : for such must at the time be the object most familiar to our own minds, [the speaker's mind] though perhaps most foreign from that of our hearer.

Dr. M. also observes :

All the insertions of the article are reducible to two kinds, arising out of one property, viz. its anticipative reference : for the anticipation must be either of that which is known, or of that which is unknown : in the former case the article with its predicate is subservient to the purpose of retrospective reference, in the latter to that of hypothesis.

The article, says the Dr. is employed to express 1. renewed mention. This requires no explanation. 2. Super-excellence : as Thucydides mentions *the* plague ; *the* war ; meaning *the celebrated* plague of Athens, *the famous* Peloponnesian war :—and so we say in English, *the* Reformation, meaning that from popery ; *the* Revolution, meaning that under William III.

It is not safe to infer universally, from this use of the article, any thing more, than that the person or thing *spoken of* is from some cause or other *well known* : the *particular* cause may be a subject of further consideration, says our author.

3. Almost with the same intention, the article marks *monades*, things of which there can be *only one*. 4. It has the sense of a possessive pronoun. 5. It *attends* (as it were) the great objects of nature ; *the* heaven, *the* sun, *the* earth, &c. 6. It is frequently prefixed to adjectives of the Neuter Gender, when they mark some attribute or quality in its general and abstract idea. 7. Correlatives, 8. Partitives.

These are the divisions of Dr. M.'s first section of his third chapter, and may serve to show the extensive view he has taken of his subject. This chapter is very long and important. Toward the close of it the author supports Mr. Sharp's rule of interpretation in the New Testament, that when attributives coupled together are assumed of the same subject ; the *first* only has the article prefixed—importing *union* of the two characters in

one person; whereas, if the article were prefixed to the second also, it would import *disunion*, and mark a second person.

If, for example, Eph. v. 5. we are with our common version to translate ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, "in the kingdom of Christ and of God;" or Tit. ii. 13, τοῦ μεγάλου Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμεῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, "of the Great God and (of) our Saviour Jesus Christ," we must in consistence translate also from Plutarch, "Romeius the son and another person heir to the deceased;" though a Singular Verb follows: and so on in an endless series of absurdities, p. 94.

We may explain this by a well known instance among ourselves. The bishop of Derry on the death of his brother, lord Hervey, inherited his title: and now his titles stood "the Right Hon. the Lord Hervey, Lord Bishop of Derry:" under which phrase should we find an enumeration in a list of Dignitaries, we should consider it as denoting *one* person who united *two* titles. But should we find in such a list, "THE Lord Hervey, THE Lord Bishop of Derry," we should conclude that the writer of the list intended to mark *two* distinct persons, to each of which *one* title only belonged. Of such importance, then, is the article, and of such effect is its absence, presence, position, duplication, &c. in our own language, as well as in the Greek.

We might appeal to other confirmations of Dr. M.'s principal positions which are current among us; for, if Dr. M. would observe the *natural* language of our countrymen, he would find no want of *inferential* powers in the English article.

A. THAT man, they say is mad: THE fellow is downright mad!

B. Aye, I thought as much.

C. What man?

A. Why the man, whom we took to the watchhouse, for making a riot last night.

Here, it is clear, that A.'s THAT alludes to *past* ideas, to the circumstance of the riot, &c. in the minds of A. and B; and A. knows, sufficiently well, that his expression will recal to B's mind, the incidents, their cause, their commencement (if he saw it) and their termination. But the whole is a complete mystery to C. who having no previous acquaintance with the circumstance, is as much in the dark about *that* man, and *the* fellow, as if no such man or fellow, had ever existed.

Our English articles are also capable of

reference to ideas in the speaker's mind afterwards to be explained: i. e. anticipatory allusion.

A. THAT is a wicked slut, THAT Susan Muslin;—THE wicked girl has—

B. What?

A.—made mischief between me and Robin Goodfellow.

Here the idea of malice is in such immediate succession in the mind of A. that it forms in fact but one with his *that*: although B. being ignorant of the circumstance, of the enmity between Robin Goodfellow and A. thinks it necessary to demand an explanation, of his *that*. He perceives some allusion in it; but to what circumstance implied, as none is expressed, he cannot determine.

If Dr. M. has ever stood on a shore where were several huts, the inhabitants of each of which had a boat, he may have observed some such language as this, when a lad had got into the boat belonging to his family: "Jack is got into *the* boat,—and is rowing"—but if the lad had got into the boat belonging to another family, the expression would be,—"Jack is got into such an one's boat:"—the article *the*, in the first instance, in effect recalls the circumstance of relation between the boat and Jack's family to the mind of the hearer, as it is an expression of the same idea in the mind of the speaker. In the second instance, there being no such circumstance, the *the* is inapplicable: and should it be adopted (the family having no boat) the hearer would immediately demand further information by inquiring "into whose boat?"

Dr. M. will perceive that these instances are in *opposition* to his τὸ πλοῖον, Math. XIII. 2 and others. Moreover, as somewhat sturdy sons of honest John Bull, we stand up for our native language; determined that it shall dispute with the Greek language, or any other, article by article, rather than yield without a struggle to an ignoble convention.

Dr. M. treats at large on the causes for omission of the article: but these we must pass. The main object of his work being to illustrate the New Testament, the ninth chapter is occupied in vindicating the writers of that division of Holy Writ. We subjoin the following observations in which their competency as writers of the Greek language is stated with less reserve than some have thought necessary.

Neither were they natives of a country, where Greek was rarely spoken; nor is it probable that any of them made the acquisition late in life. The victories of Alexander and the consequent establishment of the Seleucidæ produced a revolution in the language of Syria and Palestine. The Aramæan dialects still, indeed, continued to be in use: but the language of literature and of commerce, and in a great degree, even of the ordinary intercourse of life, was the Greek: without a knowledge of this it was impossible to have any extensive communication. "Greek," says Michaelis, "was the current language in all the cities to the west of the Euphrates;" and Josephus expressly declares, that he had written in his vernacular idiom a work on the Jewish war, of which the Greek work, still preserved, is a translation, "in order that Persians, Babylonians, Arabians, and the Jews who dwell beyond the Euphrates, might be informed of what had happened." It is, then, manifest, that westward of the Euphrates, a knowledge of Greek was not an accomplishment confined exclusively to the learned and polite, but that it was generally understood, and commonly used by people of all ranks, and must have been acquired in their childhood. In this state of things, therefore, what were we to expect *à priori* from the writers of the N. T.? I speak not of St. Luke and St. Paul, of whom Greek was the native language, but of the other evangelists and apostles. It was not, indeed, to be expected, if we reflect on their circumstances and habits of life, and on the remoteness of Palestine, that they should write with the elegance of learned Athenians; but I know not of any reasonable presumption against their writing with perspicuity and with grammatical correctness.

But what has been here adduced will not apply with equal force to translations; since he, who translates, rarely writes with the same ease and correctness, as when he is left entirely to himself. Hence it has happened that in quotations from the LXX. in some parts of the *Apocalypse*, (see Apoc. x. 17.) and in passages rendered from the *Hebrew*, some license may be observed.

In his Second Part, consisting of Notes on the New Testament, Dr. M. follows the order of the sacred books; and not to be wholly listless when the promotion of knowledge and religion is in question, we shall state such further explanations, or confirmations; as have occurred to us while this part of the Dr.'s labours was under our perusal. To readers of the New Testament we offer no apology: and the Dr. we are certain desires none.

On Math. i. 18. Dr. M. enlarges on the

different senses of πνεῦμα as, — breath or wind—the intellectual part of man—spirits—THE Holy Spirit—the influences of the Holy Spirit—the effects of spiritual influence in virtues and graces. Our author's distinctions substitute the *influences* of the Holy Spirit, for his *person*, in several places where divines have usually found the latter: but we willingly abandon whatever interpretation is not warranted by grammatical accuracy.

Chap. ii. 23.—"The Nazarene." We have in our language adopted so many Latinized names expressing countries,—Africanus, Italicus, &c. that we should but little scruple writing *Nazarenus*; it is less exceptionable than the introduction of any article; and to say truth we are not satisfied with any that can be prefixed. For, a Nazarene, does not distinguish the party intended from the mass of Nazarenes, any one of whom might be thus described with propriety; it is not, therefore, strong enough: and, THE Nazarene, is too strong, as it appropriates the appellation exclusively; neither is it a title given to Jesus, in a way of excellence, but of degradation: "THAT Nazarene," might perhaps approach the nearest to critical correctness.

iv. 1.—"The Desert." Michaelis proposes, as the scene of the temptation, the desert of Sinai. Strange enough! What optics could from thence discover all the kingdoms of the region around, and their glory?—And by what means did our Lord reach the temple at Jerusalem from thence? Surely, not by the vulgar conception of a journey through the air under Satanic despotism. The temptation has *three* scenes; or rather three scenes are selected for our instruction, the first, in a desert, the second on a high mountain (why not Pisgah? from which Moses viewed the land) the third on the temple.

Verse 6. ἐν τῷ πτερύγιον. Certainly not "on a pinnacle" of the temple, as in our public translation. Equally certainly, in our opinion, not "on the roof," as Dr. M. says, for that was covered with sharp pointed iron spikes, four cubits in height, to prevent birds from alighting on it [Michaelis wrote a curious paper on the conducting power of these spikes, as security against lightning.] Nor could this station be an *ἀστέγος* for this term denotes the *pediment*, which is part of the roof,

but not synonymous with the roof itself, whatever Wetstein might infer. Of such pediments a roof had two, one at each end: neither of these, then, could be *THE pterugion*, as we are by the article restricted to *one* only. Commentators have looked too high for this. Had they recollected, that advice given to a man to throw himself from the top of St. Paul's would be no temptation; since human nature undistinguished by grace, or even by talents, shudders at the thought,—it must be downright suicide!—Had they reflected too, that our Lord's answer, does not imply a temptation to suicide, but alludes to bodily hurt, at the utmost, they would have been nearer the truth. Dr. M. says: "no instance can be found in any author, in which *πτερυγιον* is applied to a building"—yet Scheuzer observes, that (Dan ix. 27.) the LXX have translated *canaph* by *pterugion*; and Dr. M. allows that the Syriac has translated *pterugion* by *canaph*. It must therefore have been a part of this building known to these writers. The term *ίπος* applies to all the buildings around the courts of the temple: and if we suppose one sole projection in the gallery opposite the altar—[whoever, walks over Black Friars bridge, may find several such, supported by the Ionic pillars of the bridge]—this might be the *pterugion*. It must have been, 1st, accessible to the laity; 2d, in sight, and probably in hearing, of the people at worship, &c. Something similar really did exist, for Hege-sippus relating the death of St. James Minor (vide CALMET), says, "that the Pharisees made him go up into one of the galleries of the temple, that he might be heard by the whole multitude below,—the Pharisees going up to where he was, threw him down from thence, yet did he not die instantly from his fall, but kneeling down, prayed," &c. This height, then, was not calculated for direct suicide, though it hazarded breaking of bones, &c. of which this story is evidence.

V. i. ἀνέβη εἰς τὸ ὄρος. Certainly not "a mountain;" equally certainly, not "THE Mountain District," of Judea; as proposed by Dr. M. It was, in all probability, the same as is intended Luke vi. 12. where we have the same phrase *εἰς τὸ ὄρος*, and where our Lord continued all night in prayer; the same perhaps, too, as that whereon he was transfigured; and

if so, well known to his disciples, as the scene of his retirement for devotion, therefore "THE mountain."—Compare also Math. xxviii. 16. where our Lord met his disciples, according to his appointment, on THE mountain, *εἰς τὸ ὄρος*, in Galilee. May we not infer that it might be generally known to his friends? It was probably north of Capernaum; but not so far north as Cæsarea Philippi.

On this passage, we are surprised how Dr. M. could fancy that the LXX. intended to express "the Mountain District," by *ἡς τὸ ὄρος*, Gen. xix. 17. Had the worthy Dr. reflected, that before the surface of the Dead Sea was formed by the water that has flowed into it, the level of its bottom grounds, must have been many feet lower than at present, he would have perceived, that to a person standing on that lower level, all around him was mountainous. This alone might justify the expression: but we add, that nothing can be more natural in a person speaking, than a designation by pointing towards that particular object to which he alludes,—THAT city, THAT hill, THAT mountain—and to this the history agrees:—"I cannot escape to THAT mountain," &c.

Verse 15. "THE bushel, THE candlestick." This gives to the English reader the notion of a portable candlestick; no such thing is intended. A lamp dependent from the centre of the ceiling, would be much nearer the mark; but if we admit, (which is less conformable to Oriental costume) that the light was placed against the centre of one side of the apartment, still it would be singular: "THE lamp-stand."

VII. 24. ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν. The necessity of the article here requires no other illustration than that derived from the nature of the soil in Judea. It is mostly a rock, covered with mould: but, by the sides of the torrents, it is a rock covered with the sand brought down by those torrents. The foolish builders, without digging, lays his first course of bricks on the surface of the sand; this sand being permeable to water, when the stream attacks it, soon yields, and carries away the edifice with it. The wise builder digs away the sand till he comes to the rock; on *this* he builds, and defies the torrent. As this formation of their country must have been perfectly familiar to our Lord's hearers, THE rock

was description quite sufficient for them. This is independent of Schensner, and his reference. We may say too, in vindication of Mr. King, that the first *course* of bricks, *θεμελίον*, is always chosen by wise builders with attention, as being of great importance.

VIII. 6. ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ. "In my house, or at home." No: if Dr. M. had perfectly entered into the distinction between *oikos* and *oikia*, he would have found that the latter (where it does not signify a building) imports the *household*, servants, &c. as distinct from the children *oikos*. The sense, therefore, may be, "my servant lieth among the household, grievously tormented." The household, because such was of course the establishment of a person of the speaker's rank. Compare verse 9; also Acts, x. 7. &c.

In the East, the dwelling of the family, women, children, &c. is distinct from that of the household servants, &c. and to have invited any man into the family apartment would have been a breach of decorum. Our greatest impediment in explaining Scripture is the influence of English ideas.

33. INTO THE CITY. Many cities are known by this familiar term in their own neighbourhood. Around Athens, at this day, the country people speak of going to the city, meaning Athens: as a person from Covent Garden speaks of going into the city, meaning London.

XIV. 2. We may be indulged in one word in favour of Herod. We do not consider it as unquestionably certain that the Sadducees, including Herod, "believed neither in a resurrection [of the body] nor in the agency of [celestial] spirits." The word *angel* appears to us, in several places, to mean departed *human* spirits: the existence of these Herod might deny: but how any who received the Pentateuch, as the Sadducees did, could deny the existence and actions of celestial spirits, exceeds our comprehension. This too, shews the reason why our Lord, desirous of supporting by Mosaic testimony, against the Sadducees, the doctrine of the immortality of the (human) spirit, selects the existence, in a separate state, of the departed spirits of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—infering "God is not thy God of the totally dead—all relation to such being dissolved; but

when God says I AM (not I *was*) the God of, &c." it denotes his still-subsisting relation to them; ergo, they do still exist and not without consciousness, in some unseen state.

XV. 24. Οἶκος Ἰσραὴλ. Dr. M. has not understood *οἶκος*. It expresses the immediate blood—the descendants from an ancestor, restrictively. And in this sense it may be taken here, and chap. x. 6. without the article, "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of *Israel's blood*:" his direct descendants, his *family*. "Go rather to the lost sheep of *Israel's family*:" his blood; his immediate posterity.

XVI. 4-13. Gates of Hell. Compare TAYLOR's edition of CALMET's Dictionary of the Bible, Fragment, No. ccxi. p. 42-44, where we have a plate of the gates of Hades, and Mercury closing them, after having admitted two departed spirits, Glycon and Hemera.

XIX. 28. In support of the Syriac, which understands the term rendered *regeneration*, of a new age, compare the rendering of LXX. Isaiah ix. 6. "The father of the *everlasting age*."

XXI. 42. the head-stone of the corner. This is no proper place for explaining this totally misunderstood passage: as it *will* not be brief: nor indeed can it be rendered intelligible without a figure. To refer Dr. M. to Vitruvius is all that is in our power. We do not think it "might be added when the building was otherwise complete." We *do* think the absence of the article allows for the possibility of there being "more than one in one fabric;" but there could be only one at one corner. That stone against which, while lying on the ground, before it was put into its proper place, a passenger might fall, would certainly crush any one to atoms, on whom it should fall from the proper place and height to which it was destined.

XXIV. 15. ἐν τόπῳ ἁγίῳ, "in the holy place." We beg leave to supersede the whole of Dr. M's long note on this passage, by demanding strict adherence to his doctrine on the article. This passage has it not: the other passages referred to by Dr. M. (Acts vi. 13. xxi. 28.) have the article; they therefore shall signify, and welcome, *this* holy place, the temple. But *topos*, is elsewhere (Luke ii. 7.) used to express a separate chamber: there was no *topos* proper privacy, no *separate*

apartment [Dr. M. must consider, the nature of the caravanserais in the east: we refer again to CALMET.] in which Mary might be delivered. Acts iv. 31. the *topos*, place, apartment, room, in which the apostles were assembled, for worship, as is evident, was shaken; and this (though not in the temple) may be considered as a holy place for the time being. And so we understand our Lord: "whoever sees the abomination of desolation standing, as conqueror, on any holy place—any place set apart to divine worship, any Synagogue in any of the cities of Israel, (or Judah) let him take the hint, and escape directly." The destruction of many holy places was effected in fact, by the Romans, long before they attacked the temple. Had the application of the sign been delayed till the Romans stood in the holy place, the temple, the Evangelist's caution "whoso readeth let him understand," had been totally useless. If a cautionary precept, referring to enemies, be put in practice a few days or weeks too soon, the damage is trifling: if a few hours too late, destruction may punish the tardy.

As a valued correspondent favoured us with some thoughts on the songs of Mary and of Zachariah, [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. pp. 749, 1199] we shall insert Dr. M's remarks on the grammatical character of the same poems, by way of showing how nearly he agrees with our friend FIDELIS.

Luke V. 78. διὰ πλάγχθη ἐλέα; Θεὸς ἡμῶν. Every attentive reader of the two songs of Thanksgiving of Mary and Zacharias contained in this chapter must have remarked in them certain peculiarities of style: but the only one, with which I am concerned, is, that they are extremely *anarthrous*. I do not, indeed, mean to affirm, that they ever violate the rules, but only that they display the utmost latitude of omission, which the rules allow: and this is nothing more than we might antecedently have expected; they might be supposed to retain some traces of the character of their originals, which certainly were not Greek. Michaelis says (in his *Anerk.*) of the latter of them, "that it appears to have been spoken in Hebrew, not in Chaldee the vernacular idiom, for that the Jews still used Hebrew in their prayers. Its not having been composed in the mother-tongue may explain," he adds, "why the periods are so unrounded, consisting of many short clauses forcibly brought together." Both compositions have unquestionably a Hebrew

air; and if we add to their Hebrew origin, that they are also poetical compositions, their frequent omission of the article in cases, in which it would probably have been found in an original Greek narration, can excite no surprise. Whoever will compare the LXX. translation of the Song of Deborah with the Hebrew, will perceive that it has in most instances, so far as the article is concerned, conformed with the strict letter of the original, and that it is so far anarthrous as scarcely to be tolerable Greek.

I have been led into these observations, not at all more by the words which introduce the present note, than by some other passages to be found in the two Thanksgivings: in those passages, indeed, the article might have been employed, where it is now omitted; in the present instance, διὰ τὰ πλάγχθη would have made it necessary to write ΤΟΥ ἡμῶν: as it stands, the whole precisely agrees with the Hebrew form, and is also perfectly defensible on principles, with which the reader is by this time well acquainted.

As a specimen of Dr. M's manner of treating the subjects examined in his notes, we select that on Luke ii. 7.

V. 7. ἐν τῇ φάτῃ. A few of Wetstein's best MSS. but not any of Matthæi's—τῇ, and Griesbach has prefixed to it the mark of possible spuriousness. The presence of the article in the received text has been drawn into the dispute respecting the place of our Saviour's birth. Baronius, principally on the authority of a passage in Justin Martyr's Dial. with Trypho, makes the birth-place of Christ to have been in the vicinity of Bethlehem, and not in Bethlehem itself; and the place of his nativity is frequently by the fathers denominated σπήλαιον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Casaubon (*Exercit.* p. 145) has considered this subject also at great length; and he argues, that the article shews the φάτῃ in question to be that which belonged to the stable of the καλέσματα mentioned in the same verse: illud præsepe, quod erat in stabulo pertinente ad diversorium. His argument is not altogether invalidated, supposing the various reading to be the true one, which, however, is not probable, for the preposition might cause the absence of the article, even though φάτῃ were intended definitely. But the great difficulty is to ascertain the meaning of φάτῃ; for, though the article would prove, that not any φάτῃ was meant, still it would leave the import of the word undetermined. Casaubon would render it "the manger:" Campbell, Beausobre, Michaelis, and the Eng. version have "a manger; which, of course, supposes ἐν φάτῃ to be the true reading. Wakefield and Rosenmüller say, "in the stable;" a sense

which the word is known to bear: and Schleusner understands it of the *area* before the house, a space inclosed, but without any covering, in which stood the cattle and implements of agriculture: it was, therefore, according to this notion, not unlike a farm-yard.

With respect to Casaubon's opinion, that the article refers us to something certain and definite, so as to make *φάτη* *Monadic*, it can hardly be doubted: but I think he is mistaken in supposing that a *manger* would be spoken of thus definitely in relation to the *κατάλυμα*. The stable and the inn might very well be thus contradistinguished, but not so well the inn and the manger: of mangers there would probably be several; but if not, the very circumstance that there *might* be several, would render this definite mode of speaking somewhat unnatural. But there is another consideration which seems to be of importance, though I am not aware that any attention has been paid to it. The context of the whole passage convinces me that the *φάτη* was not merely the place, in which the Babe was laid, but the place also in which he was born and swaddled: I understand the words *ἐν τῇ φάτῃ* to belong as much to *γενέσθαι* as to *ἀνέκλινεν*, for else where did Mary's delivery happen? Certainly not in the *κατάλυμα* for there we are immediately told that there was not room: not room for whom? Not merely for the new-born infant, but *αὐτοῖς*, for Mary and Joseph. By *φάτη*, therefore, we must understand some place, in which they might find accommodation, though less convenient than that which the *κατάλυμα* would have afforded them, had it not been occupied; and such a place could not have been a manger. It might be either a stable or an inclosed area; but more probably the former; for an inclosed area without any covering seems not to afford the shelter and privacy which the situation of Mary rendered indispensable, and moreover is not to be reconciled with the fathers, who call the birthplace of Christ an *αἶθρον* or *σπήλαιον*, nor indeed with the tradition, which, according to all the travellers, still prevails in the east, that the scene of the Nativity was a grotto. That the *stable* might be really such is made highly probable by the remark of Casaubon, who has observed, after Strabo, that the country for many miles round Jerusalem is rocky; and he adds that an Arabian geographer has described such excavations to be not unfrequently used in those parts for dwellings. The stable of the *κατάλυμα*, if it were so hewn out, might very well be called a *σπήλαιον*, or if it were formed chiefly by nature, it would still better merit the appellation. But Casaubon's other reason that

the meanness of the place might also justify the term, in the same manner as in Theocritus we have *ἰατρὸν, ἢ οἰκονομῶν*, is much less satisfactory: from the mouth of Praxinos such a figure of speech is perfectly natural, as is, indeed, every syllable in the *Ἀδονιαζωαὶ*; but such a ludicrous hyperbole would ill accord with the character of *any* of the fathers, and was still less to be expected from several of them: indeed their agreement plainly indicates, that they meant to be understood literally.

The first thing to be done in examining this question is, to obtain a true notion of the eastern caravanserais, or inns: let the following extract from Tavernier, p. 45, assist us in this:

"The Caravanserais are the Eastern inns, far different from ours; for they are neither so convenient, nor handsome: they are built square, much like cloysters, being usually but one story high: for it is rare to see one of two stories. A wide gate brings you into the court, and in the midst of the building, in the front, and upon the right and left hand, there is a hall for persons of the best quality to keep together. On each side of the hall are *LODGINGS for every man by himself*. These lodgings are raised all along the court, two or three steps high, just behind which are the *STABLES*, where *many time it is as good lying as in the chamber*. Some will rather *lye there in the winter*, because they are warm, and are roofed as well as the chambers. Right against the head of every horse there is a *NICHE with a window into the LODGING CHAMBER*, out of which every man may see his horse is looked after. These *NICHES* are usually so large, that *three men may lye in them*; and here the servants usually dress their victuals."

If we are not mistaken, this is a lively comment on all the words which Dr. M. finds difficult in the evangelist's history. We have, 1st, *lodging chambers* answering to the *topos* of Luke: 2d, a *stable*, warm, roofed, and preferable to the chambers of the main building; 3d, in this *stable*, separations, or apartments, called by Tavernier *niches*, usually so large that three men may lye in them. The word *phatne* certainly expresses *either the stable, or, one of these niches*. Does it express *both* these subjects, i. e. when with the article, one of them; when without the article, the other? Dr. M. has not alluded to the recurrence of *phatne* in verse 16; but that verse must follow the fate of verse 12.

It is evident, that, these *niches* being in the stable, whatever was transacted in

one of it is be On being men when shou ther a co form artic T build vanced to build Mar per him sign infan wrap which vera found repo so la one W did whe men tran of c parts brew wor the the e tran their W truth testi robo to th enou ed b W pleas a suc trod opin us, wha othe let c

one of them was transacted in the stable : it is evident also, that these *niches* might be *many*, while the stable was but *one*. On the principle, therefore, of the article being *Monadic*, when the *one* stable is mentioned it should have the article : when a *niche* is mentioned, the article should be omitted. Let us examine whether these simple principles will afford us a correct view of the transaction, in conformity to Dr. M.'s doctrine on the article.

There being no vacant apartment in the building around the main court, the caravanserai or inn, Mary and Joseph resorted to *THE stable*, annexed to the main building, but separate from it : herein Mary brought forth her son, took all proper care of him, and of herself, and laid him down to rest. But the angels gave a sign to the shepherds : "Ye shall find the infant *very* carefully attended to, and well wrapped up, lying for repose in a *niche*, of which, you know *THE stable* contains several."—"And the shepherds came and found in a *niche* Mary, Joseph, and the reposing infant :"—these niches being so large that three men may lie down in one of them.

We are to remember, that this incident did not happen in Greece, but in Judea, where the term to describe this apartment was Hebrew-Syriac, and was to be translated into Greek. The application of one term to the building, and to its parts also, is rather according to the Hebrew usage than the Greek. The Greek word for an inn, or place on the road for the reception of guests, is not used by the evangelist, in this history, but he has translated the appellations according to their import.

We cannot but observe how near to the truth the learned had conjectured ; yet the testimony of an eye-witness while it corroborates, supersedes their notions. As to the *grotto*, &c. *THE stable* might well enough have been an excavation, improved by building into a very tolerable retreat.

We hope our readers will not be displeased with a few additional remarks in a succeeding number, on other subjects introduced by Dr. M. in justification of his opinion. The mode of proof adopted by us, is probably altogether different from what may be appealed to by reviewers in other works : by the united effect of all let the Dr.'s principles be tried.

*Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century ; including the Charities, Depravities, Dress-
es, and Amusements, of the Citizens of London, during that Period ; with a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which is added, a Sketch of the domestic and ecclesiastical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. Illustrated by fifty Engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F. S. A. Author of " Londinum Redivivum," &c. &c. pp. 490 ; Price £2. 2s. Longman and Co. London : 1808.*

"COMPARISONS are odorous ;" says the ingenious and learned Dogberry : yet Dogberry himself might have found the temptation to institute a comparison, irresistible under certain circumstances. When we behold in contemplating time past a long, long, list of follies, from which time present is happily free ; when we find the grosser propensities of our nature, triumphant in time past, controuled, and indeed banished, by the most exquisite refinements in time present ; when we see that time past was deformed by rusticities, not to say brutalities, while time present is adorned by elegancies, of the most captivating description ; when what was rude has yielded to what is polite, and what was suspicious, if not knavish, is transformed into the most disinterested honesty ; when even our Stock Exchange enacts laws against false report ; and even our Jews are become good Christians ; can we refrain from a comparison?—or is it rather a contrast ? The temptation is too mighty for us to resist : and if we do expose ourselves to censure by compliance with it, we depend for a pardon on the virtuous sympathy, humanity, and charity, of time present, on whose behalf we incur the hazard of transgression.

If we may believe Mr. Malcolm's volume, the British public in former days quitted their lawful occupations to assist at bear-baitings, prize-fightings, and boxing-matches : nay, these were esteemed sports for gentlemen :—then, that dignified guardian of public morals, the stage, was absolutely overloaded with harlequin's, Mother Shipton's, Fortunatus's, tricks and transformations ;—then, a squalling Sig-

nor, or Signora, laid the purses of the public under a contribution little less enormous than the Income Tax, while individuals added present upon present, till the mere list amounted to as many sheets as a counsellor's brief;—then, the South Sea Bubble infatuated the public; afterwards, the Battle Conjuror—the whistlings of Signior Rossignol—the sprawlings of the Fantoccini—the learned Pig—the Dancing Dogs—the patriotism of Jack Wilkes—and the blessings of French Fraternity—

Cum multis aliis quæ nunc perscribere longum est.

What a happy contrast does the present century afford! When *do we* hear of gentlemen at a boxing match?—Of Mother Shipton, on the now rationally-conducted school of virtue?—Of presents made to foreign singers, beyond their bare salary?—Does not the most delicate integrity, in our happy times, keep party aloof from the Places occupied by our Public Officers?—Does not the manly steadiness of our gentlemen, abhor the smallest portion of frivolity?—Does not the modest appearance of our ladies betoken the very ice of chastity?—Or if, by the influence of evil stars and irresistible fascination,

(For when weak women go astray
The stars are more in fault than they)

a slip does happen,—is not all the world alarmed at it as strange and unparalleled! till something else charitably interposes, and attracts and engrosses conversation.

A few inadvertencies so early in the century, must not be suffered to operate in disparagement of our general position; nobody expects habits confirmed by hereditary descent, to be suddenly shaken off; and some have a leaven of the last century about them. Let those accelerations of improvement, which the prophetic, from what they behold already accomplished, affirm without doubt, *must* mark the progress of following years, and may be complete ere the century closes, prove the justification of our sentiments; and *then* let our predictions be fairly estimated. For who but the wilfully blind, can refuse to applaud the energy with which all ranks aspire to the sublimities of virtue? Who can but pity the moralists of succeeding generations when, attempting by way of warning their pupils by examples, they shall affect to select errors from the con-

duct of their ancestors of the nineteenth century!

But to narrate past events is a much easier task than to anticipate those yet future: what our fathers have been we know; what our sons may be we can only foresee by anticipation. Nostradamus himself, had he lived to this day, would not have found all his predictions verified, and we cannot expect that a better date should attend our *utterances*:—but, we add, in the convenient phraseology of our newspapers,—“time will shew;” and, “this deserves confirmation.”

Mr. Malcolm has had access to the valuable collection of *miscellanies* which had been accumulated by Mr. John Nichols; and we suppose, that we are to consider this volume as the only portion of them now preserved, the general mass having perished in the fire which consumed that gentleman's premises. [Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1311.] Not having ourselves examined Mr. N's collection, we know not whether we are justified in considering the contents of this volume as deficient in judicious selection. Certain it is, that we think it ought to have contained information of various kinds, that we do not find in it. As men of letters, we should have taken a pleasure in tracing the *extensive* spread of general literature during the course of the century, the principal impulse of which, undoubtedly, was from London.

We should have hinted at the effect produced by the lucubrations of Addison and Steele; by the party writings of Mist, Fog, the Craftsman, Gazetteer, &c. by the institution of the Gentleman's Magazine, which reached all parts of our island, and gave to the public mind a turn for inquiry and reading;—a statement of the progress of Reviews, and other periodicals, might have been added to advantage.

The progress of the Arts too, might have engaged the pen of a writer, himself an artist. He would have found that Sculpture, though an art of slow growth in this country, yet made sensible progress. Engraving may be said to have been called into existence; Painting received a new life, especially the historical department of that art. Portrait painting was encouraged to a *rage*: Sir Godfrey Kneller, who died in 1723, left five hundred portraits unfinished, for which he had received payment in part; Vanloo saw crowds of

coaches through his door, as if it had been the playhouse; and the man who kept the *orderly* list of applicants, expected a handsome fee for placing a name earlier on the list than its proper place, whereby impatience sometimes avoided a delay of six weeks.

It is not now in the power of a single drapery painter, to throw the artists into confusion, by confining his labours to one or two principals; and now, no branch of art can boast, as Seymour boasted, when he mortified the proud duke of Somerset beyond endurance, while painting a portrait of one of his grace's horses, "I am a Seymour, too."

On Architecture, Mr. M. *does* bestow a few thoughts, but his article is meagre, and unsatisfactory; we do not think he has been familiar with the houses of the great, or that he has done justice to the superior accommodation now introduced into the dwellings of the middle classes. Even the tax on windows has been followed by some advantages which are not noticed by Mr. M.

Mr. M. with sufficient accuracy describes the extremely disgraceful and dangerous state of the streets before the new pavement was introduced, and he mentions the first notice of the commissioners for re-paving the streets of London in March, 1703: but we do not meet with the name of Spranger in his volume, or that of Hanway, although it ought not to be forgotten that the first hint of this long-wanted improvement was derived from a work published by the former of those gentlemen in 1754; and that at the close of the same year Mr. Hanway published his "First Letter to Mr. Spranger on his excellent Proposals for paving, cleansing, lighting, &c. the Streets of Westminster." The first act of parliament was passed in 1762, and was hastened by an accident that happened to the Speaker's carriage in passing through a narrow street. After experiment had been tried, by Commissioners, several parishes obtained acts for the same purpose, and managed the business to greater advantage.

This may stand as an instance of our author's want of particularity, in the information he communicates. From the writer who could omit honourable mention of the early promoters of an improvement that has contributed to render the

Metropolis the first of European cities, we can expect only general and superficial accounts, on whatever other subjects engage his pen.

We are, nevertheless, disposed to accept Mr. M.'s endeavours favourably: what he has done will be of use to succeeding historians, though he has not done all that we could have desired from him. His first chapter describes the Persons of the Aborigines of London.—He thinks their descendants degenerated, but recovered their pristine beauty. He gives a history of the treatment of parish children, of the Foundling Hospital—the Welsh charity school, and other charities. We could have wished that the numerous hospitals, which do so much honour to the metropolis, had been, at least, enumerated; and if some account had been added of those half-public institutions which assist greatly in alleviating the miseries of human life, within the extent of their influence, under various names of benevolent associations and societies, it would not only have thrown additional weight into the scale intended as a counterpoise to the depravity of our city, but it might have afforded valuable suggestions to some future philanthropist, who may wish to enlarge the sphere of their activity. Mr. M.'s second chapter relates anecdotes of depravity; to this succeeds a chapter on folly, then one on eccentricity; lotteries and benefit societies, follow; then tumults, amusements, dress, architecture, ecclesiastical architecture; sculpture and painting, and the work concludes with a general sketch of the state of society in London.

We should be glad if truth permitted to deny the accuracy of Mr. M.'s delineation of the latter subject: but we must affirm, that he has seen it in the least favourable light. To suppose that all journeymen are drunken, idle and disobedient, that all tradesmen are careless, affected and fashionable, that all noblemen are extravagant, idle and debauched, may suit a satirist; but not an impartial writer. We are, happily, acquainted with some of all ranks, who are truly honourable in their station; and perfect contrasts to Mr. M.'s description. We desire to correct the unfavourable sketch, which our author presents, by avowing our persuasion that it stands in need of being revised by means of a better view of bet-

ter people, and a more masterly delineation by a superior artist.

A few extracts from the work will enable our readers, to appreciate this writer's labours.

The following should be had in everlasting remembrance.

The unfavourable weather which occurred in July 1764, did infinite damage to the grain near London; and a hail-storm that fell on the 23d injured the inferior farmers' property to the amount of £4,964 in Middlesex only; the benevolent inhabitants of the metropolis, touched with their misfortunes, opened a subscription, and restored their losses.

A second scene of wretchedness and distress attracted commiseration in the above year, for certain Germans; who, deceived by splendid offers of prosperity provided they emigrated to America, were left by their inhuman deceivers to perish in the neighbourhood of London, because they found some deficiencies in their own calculations of profit. Such was the miserable situation of those poor Palatines that they actually lay in the fields near Bow, where, it is asserted, they had not eaten for two days previous to the following generous act recorded of a baker, who should have been a prince. This worthy man (whose name is unfortunately not mentioned) passing along the road near the Germans with his basket on his shoulder, containing 28 two-penny loaves, perceiving their forlorn situation, threw it down, and observed, that his customers must fast a little longer that day, and immediately distributed the bread, for no other return than signs of gratitude and tears of joy.

This affecting circumstance is the first intimation the public received of their situation; but Mr. Wachsel, Minister of the German Lutheran church, in little Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields, addressed the public on their behalf immediately afterwards.

A subscription was opened at Batson's coffee-house, where eight hundred pounds was instantly subscribed: and government, fully impressed with the urgency of the case, immediately sent 100 tents and other necessities, from the Tower. On the following Sunday £120 was collected at Whitechapel church, and several other parishes followed this most urgent example; but one unknown good Samaritan sent Mr. Wachsel an £100 bank note. The king sent £300.

On Saturday, October 6, the Germans left their tents, to embark on board of lighters which were to convey them to Blackwall, attended by the treasurer and several gentlemen of the committee.

The parting between those poor people and their guardian Wachsel was exceedingly af-

fecting; nor were their expressions of gratitude to the inhabitants of London less fervent, who accompanied them in crowds in boats, admiring the devotion with which they sung various hymns on their way.

We remember these poor Palatines: and remember too, with pleasure, that most if not all of the tents we visited, had bibles; and that their owners were reading in them attentively.

Our fashionable crops are secure against the following mode of putting in requisition.

From the Weekly Journal of March 30, 1717. "The thieves have got such a villainous way now of robbing gentlemen, that they cut holes through the backs of hackney coaches, and take away their wigs, or fine head dresses of gentlewomen; so a gentleman was served last Sunday in Tooley street, and another but last Tuesday in Fenchurch street; wherefore, this may serve for a caution to gentleman or gentlewomen that ride single in the night time, to sit on the fore seat, which will prevent that way of robbing."

In 1718, the Leet Jury for Westminster presented 35 houses for prosecution as gaming houses; the number detected in one night's search, p. 61. In 1725, the number of known gin shops, was 6187.

The Society for the Reformation of Manners published a statement, by which it appears, they had prosecuted from December 1, 1724, to December 1, 1725, 2506 persons for keeping lewd and disorderly houses, swearing, drunkenness, gaming, and proceeding in their usual occupations on Sundays. The total amount of their prosecutions for 34 years amounted to the amazing number of 91,899.

To the House of Commons an eminent physician to one of our hospitals gave the following information: "That the increase of patients in all the hospitals from 1704 to 1718, being 14 years, the total increase was from 5612 to 8189, which was somewhat above one-fourth; that from 1718 to 1734, being 16 years, the total increase was from 8189 to 12,710, or perhaps 13,000, which was above one-third; but that from 1734 to 1749, being 15 years, the total increase was from 12,710 to 38,147, which was near three times the number." Being asked his opinion, whence he apprehended so great an increase could arise? he answered, from the melancholy consequences of gin drinking, principally; which opinion he enforced with such strong reasons (in which he was supported by another eminent physician to one of the hospitals) as gave full conviction to the house.

"It appeared by the evidence of the high

constable of Holborn, that there were in his division 7066 houses of which 1350 licenced and unlicenced, being about one house in 54. That in St. Giles's there were about 2900 houses and 506 gin shops, being above one house in four; besides about 32 twopenny houses of the greatest infamy, where gin was the principal liquor drank."

An evil of almost equal magnitude was the multiplicity of quacks. Mr. M. has mentioned several. How the facetious Dr. Rock, who cured *one* disorder; and the wonderful Dr. Sibley, who cured *all* disorders, could escape him, we cannot tell: but we can tell, that Dr. Sibley's English style and *orthography* in his private letters, before he came to town, was altogether *sui generis*. Mr. M. in a very illiberal paragraph, says he believes that only *one* hall of those belonging to the city companies is used for public worship: we believe we are correct in enumerating, Founder's hall, Salter's hall, Haberdasher's hall, and *perhaps* Pinner's hall.

The following demi-official account of the dresses worn on occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales in 1736, is *somewhat* different from what would be necessary to describe the present costume.

The ladies were variously dressed, though with all the richness and grandeur imaginable: many of them had their heads dressed English of fine Brussels lace, of exceeding rich patterns, made upon narrow wires, and small round rolls, and the hair pinned to large puff caps, and but a few without powder; some few had their hair curled down on the sides: pink and silver, white and gold, were the general knots worn. There were a vast number in Dutch heads, their hair curled down in short curls on the sides and behind; and some had their hair in large ringlets behind, all very much powdered, with ribbands frilled on their heads variously disposed, and some had diamonds set on ribbands on their heads; laced tippets were pretty general, and some had ribbands between the frills; treble laced ruffles were universally worn, though abundance had them not tacked up. The gowns were gold stuffs, or rich silks with gold or silver flowers, or pink or white silks, with either gold or silver nets, or trimmings; the sleeves to the gowns were middling (not so short as formerly) and wide, and their facings and robings broad; several had flounced sleeves and petticoats, and gold or silver fringe set on the flounces; some had stomachers of the same sort as the gown, others had large bunches of made flowers at their breasts; the gowns were variously pin-

ned, but in general flat, the hoops French, and the petticoats of a moderate length, and little sloped behind. The ladies were exceeding brilliant likewise in jewels, some had them in their necklaces and ear rings, others with diamond solitaires to pearl necklaces of three or four rows; some had necklaces of diamonds and pearls intermixed, but made up very broad; several had their gown sleeves buttoned with diamonds, others had diamond sprigs in their hair, &c. The ladies' shoes were exceeding rich, being either pink, white, or green silk, with gold or silver lace and braid all over, with low heels, and low hind quarters, and low flaps, and abundance had large diamond shoe buckles.

The gentlemen's cloths were generally gold stuffs, flowered velvets, embroidered or trimmed with gold, or cloth trimmed, the colours various. Their waistcoats were also exceeding rich silks flowered with gold, of a large pattern, all open sleeves, and longer than formerly, and the cuff broader; the cloths were longer waisted than of late, and the plaits of the coat were made to stick out very much (in imitation of the ladies hoops) and long. The wigs were of various sorts; the tyes, higher foretops than formerly, and tied behind with a large flat tye; the bag wigs, &c. as usual. White stockings were universally worn by the gentlemen as well as the ladies.

This hint at *white stockings* will be understood by but few of our readers: the fact is, that *coloured stockings*, pink, blue, &c. were worn by ladies of character; while *white stockings* were one of the marks adopted by ladies who did not pique themselves on being inaccessible. Green stockings, being dyed with verdigris, were supposed to occasion the cramp: blue stockings were esteemed salutary against the rheumatism.

If we recollect rightly, the British nation is under obligation to Voltaire for being the cause of abolishing the custom of giving *vales* to servants—what little merit that man had, we would not deny him. Mr. M. does not mention his name on this subject, neither does he tell us that the servants constantly locked the door, and took the key into the kitchen, till their own dinner was over; to prevent the guests from *escaping*.

Mr. M. hints at the mischiefs arising from the number of fairs, formerly held in and near London. He mentions *Horn* fair at Charlton; and Edmonton fair: he might have added Bow Fair, Peckham fair, and others still subsisting; besides Southwark fair, May fair, and several

now abolished. Earthenware fair is happily reduced from three *weeks* to three *days*: were it totally suppressed the city would lose nothing of its respectability.

By means of the abstract of his indictment Mr. M. has made a passable article of Jonathan Wild. It is probable that, he did not know, that a succeeding tenant of his house on Ludgate hill, being engaged in repairing it, happened to be on the spot, overlooking the workmen when they were taking down the ceiling of the privy. Suddenly he observed something fall, which proved to be a gold watch:—He instantly sent the workmen to their dinner;—and when they returned, the ceiling was completely demolished. This tenant afterwards found his trade very profitable, and left off with a fortune.

Dawks's News-letter of April 2, 1713, has the following article: "Yesterday a trial of skill was fought at the Bear garden between Henry Clements and Parks of Coventry, where there was good sport, hacking and hearing. It is thought they got £50 apiece, the French ambassador being there, and giving them money very liberally." Soon after three bouts "at threshing flail" were announced; and a flourish of "no cut no bout."

The proprietors of the Banded House Soho advertised a savage entertainment for the 21st of May, 1717. They had, during the period between the baiting of the leopard and May 21, refined upon cruelty to the very acme, and were ready to exhibit an African tiger on a stage four feet high, worried by six bull and bear dogs, for £100; a mad bull, and a bear, both covered with fire works; and, lest those pleasant spectacles should fail to amuse, six young men were to play at *Hauts*; in other words he that broke most heads obtained a hat.

One of the follies of 1728, was the performance of the Beggar's Opera at the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields by children, and that the childish exhibition might be supported in all its branches, the managers contrived to send a book of the songs across the stage by a flying cupid to Frederic Prince of Wales.

Farinelli engaged to perform fifty nights during the season of 1734-5, for a salary of 1,500 guineas and a benefit. At this benefit the theatre was so contrived as to accommodate 2,000 spectators, whose admission money, added to the following sums giving by the nobility, amounted to more than £2,000. The Prince of Wales, 200 guineas; the Spanish Ambassador, £100; the Imperial, £50; the Duke of Leeds, the Countess of Port-

more, Lord Burlington, and the Duke of Richmond, £50 each; Colonel Paget, £30; and Lady Rich, £20, &c. &c. The pit was filled at four o'clock; and as the stage was crowded with beauty and fashion, no scenes were used during the performance: gilt leather hangings were substituted, which usually adorned that part of the theatre at Ridotto. Many of the songs in the Opera were new; that which preceded the chorus was composed by Farinelli, and so vehemently applauded, that he sang it a second time at the request of the audience, though the chorus was over, and the musicians had retired from the orchestra.

The Prince of Wales soon after presented this favourite singer, with a richly wrought gold snuff box set with rubies and diamonds, containing a pair of diamond knee buckles, and a purse of 100 guineas.

The ridiculous custom of placing two centinels on the stage, during the performance of plays, was not discontinued in the above year, as a soldier employed for that purpose highly entertained an audience in October by laughing at the character of Sir Andrew Ague-check in *Twelfth Night*, till he actually fell convulsed upon the floor.

Mr. M. might have added that in a prologue spoken by her, in the character of a soldier, Mrs. Woffington, had occasion to shake one of the centinels by the hand, to the infinite amusement of the loyal audience.

Mr. M.'s article on dress is amusing; but it is not all it might have been. He does not insert any explanation of the names of dresses, or of their parts, most of which were derived from the French. Should a future Strutt, desire to know the meaning of *Negligné*, *Pet en l'air*, *Brunswick*, or *Teresa*, he will derive no assistance from this volume. What an *English Night gown*, as a full dress was, Mr. M. does not say: we doubt whether he knows the distinction between a *Sacque* and a *Mantua*: at least his prints do not mark his knowledge. He does not even hint at row over row of gold lace, worn by the ladies on their petticoats, the under one being the longest. *Chignons* and *Toupées* he passes over, also, unnoticed. Had he described the Head Dress *à la Tête de Mouton*, or that *en Papillon*; had he explained what was intended by hair *en crape* (*Crepée*)—*en Avocat*, &c. he might have laid readers for ages to come under obligations to him. Had he stated the conflict of the *Carlo Khan* colours and cut of the clothes, *versus* the *Windsor*

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Uniform, he might have edified deep Politicians, and deeper *Maccaronies*, as yet unborn. Had he availed himself of some of those indisputable representations which every tolerable collection, of prints published during the last century, would furnish, we should have been better pleased with his industry. A few outlines from subjects to be depended on, will at all times impart to a connoisseur greater satisfaction, than *non-authentic labours* of the graver.

But, though we do not find in Mr. M. that precision of description, and that intimate acquaintance with the parts of his subject, which we think necessary to form a perfect whole, yet we know no volume for which the present may be exchanged with advantage: and as the author has presented it under the modest title of "*Anecdotes*," it is unjust to expect from him more than such a title is understood to include.

Belisaire: Belisarius, by Madame de Genlis: 2 vols. 8vo. Price 8s. Dulaup and Co. London, 1808.

NOVELS, like fleeting meteors, generally cross our Panoramic horizon unnoticed, but the name of Madame de Genlis, at least, may be allowed to attract attention. We own, at the same time, that we opened these volumes with no highly favourable impression: we recollected Marmontel's philosophical rhapsody, on the same subject, written for the purpose of inculcating those baneful political doctrines, so terribly illustrated by the devastation of Europe. We recollected too, some of this lady's former productions, in which sanctified effusions of visionary romantic devotion were blended by main force with disgusting scenes of profligacy and vice.

Our apprehensions, however, as to the moral tendency of this publication were soon happily relieved. Belisarius, the famous general, the saviour of the empire, reduced, by the ingratitude of a capricious sovereign, to the last degree of human wretchedness, bereft of sight, is exposed, chained on a rock, in the wilds of the Thebaid: in this situation he is relieved by a hermit of the desert; at first, he vents his rage in bitter imprecations against an insensate court, his haughty soul breathes nothing but revenge; the hermit

listens to his tale of woe, soothes his sufferings by commiseration, calms his irritated feelings by religious considerations, and to give a greater weight to his exhortations, discovers to the wonder-struck hero, that his liberator is Gelimer, king of the Vandals, formerly dethroned and led in chains by Belisarius himself, but now his protector and his guide. It being admitted that Belisarius is deeply impressed with the divine doctrine of returning good for evil, every deed of heroism becomes credible in him, and we are not astonished at seeing the Christian hero, led by his holy guide, forgiving his enemies, and again delivering his ungrateful country.

Such was not the character of the dogmatizing Belisarius of Marmontel: for who can believe, or who will trust in the forgiveness of a philosopher? But, as Madame de Genlis observes, in the historical notice affixed to this novel, "Religious sentiments are an inexhaustible source of the pathetic and sublime. Religious belief being once admitted, the beautiful in morals ceases to be ideal; the most exalted, the most heroic conceptions of imagination have already been realized, beyond the possibility of doubt. Virtue knows no bounds, and perfection is no longer a chimera." (p. 168, vol. II.)

It is but justice to the writer, to observe, that notwithstanding her errors, she has constantly professed those doctrines, and zealously defended the cause of religion against the unbelieving party of her countrymen. In this she has been powerfully assisted by the best French writers of the present day: such as Bonnal, Chateaubriand, Fiévée, &c. This kind of warfare has been carrying on for some time, attended with much personal rancour; and the French tyrant, so suspicious in politics, kept, at first, the balance pretty even between the two parties, as might be expected from his total indifference to religion. But, on his return from Poland, he affected to fear, that those disputes would occasion dangerous animosities. In fact, he was conscious that many applications, not very favourable to his blood-thirsty ambition, might be made, and really had been made, from the publications of the religious party. All *Christians* were, in consequence, turned out of their employments, whether profitable or honourable, in the various literary departments, to make room for unbelievers, whose compli-

ance was perfectly unreserved and complaisant.

But, from this digression, which we hope may be forgiven, we return to Madame de Genlis's *Belisarius*. In praising her intentions we have conscientiously allowed her all the merit she is fairly entitled to. As a literary production, this work is hardly worth notice; now and then, some brilliant passages remind us of the author's known talents; but the whole bears evident marks of haste and negligence. It is a wanton abuse of her facility in the knack of writing. The characters are faintly drawn; the situations are indicated rather than expressed, and the natural consequence is, a total deficiency of interest, although a very good novel might certainly be made on the plan suggested by Madame de Genlis.

We shall say nothing on the merit or demerit of historical novels in general. We leave this *grand* question to the learned frivolity of our neighbours; convinced, that provided a production of this kind be harmless in its moral tendency, it matters but little, whether fictitious adventures are attributed to imaginary heroes, or to historical personages; keeping, however, in mind, the precept of Horace, *notandi sunt tibi mores*. Yet, when the real manners, sentiments, and actions of the persons introduced are correctly represented, and the opinions of their age and country are also set before us, truly, we are of opinion that this attention to costume and character enhances the consideration at all times due to the labours of genius. As to the events of real history, to seek them in works of imagination is illusory, and generally dangerous.

We shall conclude this article by a curious observation of Madame de Genlis; after remarking that the cruel punishment of *Belisarius* is by no means an authenticated fact, she thinks, that the only authority which sanctions the popular notion of his blindness, is a beautiful picture by Vandyck, now in the possession of the duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick. In this picture the Grecian hero is represented sitting, while the boy who serves him as a guide tends the casque of the warrior to receive the alms of a soldier heart-struck by the misery of his general:

*Pictoribus atque poetis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.*

Gonzalve de Cordoue, ou Grenade Reconquise. Précédé du Précis Historique sur les Maures. Par Florian. Nouvelle Edition, augmentée de Notes Historiques et Géographiques, par M. Gros. Gonzalve et Cordova, or Grenada Reconquered, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 456, price 6s. Dulau et Co. London, 1808.

THE principal merit of this new edition consists in its being comprised in one volume, and in the geographical and historical notes which have been added by Mr. Gros; it is enriched with a chronological table of the Arabian and Moorish Sovereigns who reigned in Spain.—The work is of established reputation, and is, in the present state of affairs, very interesting. We cannot better submit an opinion of this work than by quoting the high character given of it by M. de Harpe:

The plan of *Gonzalve de Cordoue* is regularly conceived; and the action is gradually conducted, the hero is interesting under every idea, whether warrior, friend, or lover; the other personages are so disposed as to strengthen the general effect; the episodes are well arranged with the action, which they occasionally suspend, without retarding it too much; the dangers of *Gonzalve* and his mistress *Zulema* are so contrived as to satisfy the reader to the end of the history; the style is elegant and noble. These qualifications are certainly sufficient to convince every one that the work is estimable, considered with regard to the principles which the author followed, and the efforts to which he was restricted.—It is preceded by an excellent historical sketch of the Moors, wherein we discover method, choice, and judgement; wherein the author has known how to expand or contract, sufficiently to shew that he perfectly understood the style of history, in writing, narrating, and reflecting. This sketch* makes us better acquainted with the Moors than any other book written on that interesting nation, and

* It is divided into four epochs; the first extends from the conquest of the Arabs to the establishment of the Ommiades at Cordova; the second contains the reigns of these kalifs of the west; the third relates all that could be collected of the small kingdoms raised on the ruins of the kalifs of Cordova; and the fourth comprehends the history of the sovereigns of Grenada until the entire expulsion of the Mussulmans.

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would be a sufficient motive to desire the acquisition of M. de Florian's work to all those who wish to unite pleasure with instruction.

It is interspersed with some of those poetical romances, pastorals, and legendary tales, for the simplicity of which Florian has been so justly admired: The following is extracted as a specimen; its subject is a fact well remembered in the province where it happened. The rock from whence the two lovers precipitated themselves still bears the name of *la Pena de los Enamorados*, and is in the neighbourhood of Archidona, a small town in the fertile province of Andalusia, about twelve leagues south of Cordova.

LE ROCHER DES DEUX AMANS.

Romance.

Le beau Fernand, prisonnier d'un roi Maure,
Osoit aimer la fille du vainqueur;
La belle Elzire est celle qu'il adore;
Elzire sent pour lui la même ardeur:
Filles de roi n'ont-elles pas un cœur?

Tous deux long-temps ont gardé le silence;
Mais en amour un regard est compris.
Ceux de Fernand promettoient la constance,
Et ceux d'Elzire en promettoient le prix:
Sans se rien dire, ils s'étoient tout appris.

Un jour, hélas! ce coup'e trop sensible
S'étoit rendu sur d'arides côtesaux,
Sous un rocher, près d'un abîme horrible
Où deux torrens précipitent leurs eaux:
Pois rdn amans tous les déserts sont beaux.

Ils s'y juroient une amour éternelle,
Quand le roi Maure, en secret informé,
Accourt, suivi d'une troupe cruelle;
Par ses soldats tout chemin est fermé;
Point de pardon, ce roi n'a point aimé.

Vers le sommet de la roche effrayante
Les deux amans ont déjà pris l'essor;
Le roi les suit: Elzire palpitante
Vole au torrent, se place sur le bord:
Cœur bien épris n'a jamais craint la mort.

"Arrête, arrête, ou je suis ta victime,"
Dit elle au roi, "si tu fais un seul pas,
"Au même instant je tombe en cet abîme
"Avec l'époux que je tiens dans mes bras;
"Mourir ensemble e t un si doux trépas!"

Le roi se trouble, il s'arrête, il balance;
Mais un barbare, un soldat furieux,
Court vers Elzire. . . O ciel! elle s'élance;
L'onde engloutit ces amans malheureux:
Làs! ils sont morts en s'embrassant tous deux.

VOL. V. [Lit. Pan. Dec. 1808.]

Agriculture the Source of the Wealth of Britain: a Reply to the Objections urged by Mr. Mills, the Edinburgh Reviewers, and others, against the Doctrines of the Pamphlet, entitled " Britain independent of Commerce." By William Spence, F. L. S. pp. 110. Price 3s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1808.

MR. SPENCE has seen cause, since the first edition of his " Britain independent of Commerce " was published, to qualify some of those expressions which were probably the effect of haste in composition. We feel more inclined to agree with his main principles, as now guarded and limited, than as they stood formerly. Certainly his mode of illustrating and enforcing them, did not present them in the form most likely to procure them friends.

Mr. S. insists, that man derives all his real wealth from the soil. Had this affirmation been offered in a theological sense, with an exhortation to admire and adore the bounty of Providence, we must have admitted it as an undeniable truth; had it been offered in a philosophical sense, we could not have denied that Nature had made abundant provision for the support of her children; but, so many considerations intermingle themselves with political inquiries, which imply a departure from the state or provisions of nature, that we hesitate as politicians in admitting as unquestionable, principles, which, as naturalists, we acknowledge without reserve.

The fact is, that the real wants of man are supplied by the earth which he inhabits: but the desires of man, arising from an artificial state of society, are conformable to the exigencies of that state, and things become necessary that have no natural claim to such a character. Even the paper on which we write is a necessary, unless literature should be banished from the world. But, ere it assumed the form of paper, it has undergone various processes of manufacture, and from these it has acquired a fitness for the purposes to which it is applied, that could be little expected by whoever beheld it growing in the field, in the form of a vegetable: yet from this fitness arises its value. Nature then presented this substance; for, as man creates

nothing, unless it had been presented by nature, he could not have obtained it; but convention, ingenuity, and the state of society, fix a relative price on it in return for labour exerted, in preparing it for use.

The same may be said of the gold with which it is purchased: should mankind be suddenly disposed to disregard this metal, a lump of clay would be of greater value, than an ingot of gold.

If, instead of hypothetical inferences, Mr. S. had presented us with the actual state of a people, a tribe, or a village, wholly dependent on the earth for supplies, he would have furnished a fair opportunity for the question, whether the state of that people, or the present state of Britain, be most desirable for our island? His supposition of the product of the land (corn) being divided by intermediate stages among the proprietor of the soil, the builder, the tailor, the physician, &c. is realized in India; and he might have found, in Dr. Buchanan's "Travels in Mysore," several accounts of the proportions legally allotted to various handicrafts:—to the smith, for repairs of iron implements used in husbandry; to the washerman for the luxury of clean clothes: to the barber for value received in care and attention bestowed on the smug and attractive decoration of the countenance, &c. That those people may be as *happy* as Britons, we do not deny; neither do we suppose that their morals, or real worth would improve or increase in proportion to an influx of wealth. That *some* advantages might be obtained by means of a greater portion of metallic riches, we think ourselves justified in affirming, and whoever could show mankind the way of deriving only advantages from such a medium, would go far to reconcile us to the worship of Plutus.

But we cannot enlarge on this subject. Mr. Spence supposed himself to be misunderstood by Mr. Mills, who wrote against his former work, and by the Edinburgh Reviewer, who answered, instead of reviewing it. He adds some severe remarks on the account of his pamphlet, which appeared in the Monthly Review, the origin and cause of which we *must* hope, for the honour of the corps, he has not justly traced.

Mr. S. has done right in vindicating his

principles, and submitting further explanations to the public. After this verdict, we shall avail ourselves of some of the information which sets our author's diligence and ability in a favourable point of view. So often have the following sentiments been repeated, that we have been half persuaded to believe them: but we have waited so long without seeing them realized, that we have become unbelievers again. The proper "improvement" of them, as divines speak, has appeared in the Panorama repeatedly, in the shape of exhortations to our workmen to integrity, diligence and skill.

Because our trade has increased for the last 20 years, we fancy that it must continue to increase: but in this we shall probably find ourselves mistaken. The constant scenes of warfare which the Continent has exhibited since the French revolution, have destroyed its manufactures, and given us the monopoly nearly, both of its market, and the American market. But now the ascendancy of Buonaparte promises to the manufactures of the rest of Europe, the continuance of tranquillity for many years to come, we cannot doubt that they will speedily regain their former eminence: and if we compare the price of labour among them, with its price in this country, we shall see grounds for believing, that their rivalry will, before long, materially diminish our trade. It is a vulgar error to imagine that we can manufacture the principal articles of our export so much cheaper than the continental manufacturers can. When Mr. Adams was in Silesia in 1800, he tells us that at that time, in the town of Grünberg, 25,000 pieces of broad cloth were annually made, the finest equal to English broad cloth, and 50 per cent cheaper; and that they were accustomed to send cloth to Poland, Russia, Hamburg, and Berlin. If, then, the Silesians could, in 1800, sell broad cloth 50 per cent cheaper than we could, when the present tranquil state of the Continent, and the monopoly of that market which Buonaparte has now conferred upon them, shall have reinstated their manufactures in their former prosperity, what should hinder them, in a very few years, from attracting a large portion of the demand of America for woollens? So with respect to the other main articles of our export. The manufacturers of the Continent can obtain the raw materials of hardware, cotton, leather, pottery, as cheap as we: they can and do adopt all our improved machinery: they will soon acquire capital; and they will not have to pay above half the wages of labour that we pay. It seems impossible, then, but that the Continent, in the lapse of no protracted period, will become a

very formidable rival to us, in many of our most important branches of trade.

We beg leave to think that the Continent will not "soon acquire capital," while military ideas pervade it: and nature would rather justify the considering of Britain as a rival to the Continent, than *vice versa*.

The following notes speak for themselves:

An historical fact is worthy the attention of those who talk of the unexampled amount of our taxes. William the Conqueror, 700 years ago, when scarcely a manufacture, much less commerce existed, from his 1200 manors, and other internal sources, derived a revenue of £1060 a day; which, as the pound sterling then contained thrice as much silver as it now does, and was besides at least twenty times more valuable, makes his annual revenue amount to upwards of £25,000,000 of the present day. (See Masere's *Hist. Anglic. Selecta Monumenta*, p. 258). Now if England, 700 years ago, with a population of two or three millions, using a wretched mode of agriculture, and without manufactures and commerce, could afford to the government a revenue of £25,000,000; in what respect is it so very marvellous that Great Britain, with a population of eleven millions, and under a system of agriculture the most productive in the world, should now be able to supply the state with £60,000,000 yearly; which, in proportion, is not half so much as was then paid? And what need is there to give to her commerce and manufactures any share of the merit of bearing this burthen, when the ability of her agriculture alone, to bear a much a greater load, has been proved?

The mode of estimating our taxes—not by the nominal money amount, but by the commodities which they will purchase, and the men they will subsist—would help us to avoid the very common error of supposing that our real wealth has doubled within these 20 years, because we can now pay 60 millions in taxes, with as much ease as we could then pay 30 millions. The fact is, that within the last 20 years, the price of every thing has more than doubled. When, therefore, we pay 60 millions in taxes at present, we do not really pay more than 30 millions would have been 20 years ago; and we can now as easily pay the former sum, as we could then have paid the latter. This consideration, too, will shew us the error of estimating the relative power of the continental states and our own, by the nominal amount of the revenues of each. Thus, some would suppose that France, with a revenue equal to 40 millions sterling, is much poorer than Britain with one of 60 millions. But, in truth, she is much richer;

for 40 millions in France are equal to 80 millions in Britain. The cost of keeping up naval and military establishments being there only half as much as in this country, 40 millions in France are equal to 80 millions here.

—There is one view of the effect which the augmentation in the price of every thing in this country has had, which, though it is but distantly connected with this subject, deserves to be pointed out. I mean; *That this augmentation of price has virtually extinguished a large portion of the national debt*. Thus, for the 100 millions of that debt contracted in the American war, we now really pay only half as much interest as was agreed to be paid when it was borrowed; which is the same thing as if 50 millions of the debt were wiped off. That this is true, must be allowed, if we leave a circulating medium out of question. The holder of £10,000 stock, bought during the American war, could at that time have purchased twice as much with the interest of it, as he now can. He has virtually, therefore, lost half of his capital; and the nation in reality only pays him half the sum it agreed to pay. This view of the national debt, which, as far as I know, is new, will enable us to conceive how such a debt may be increased to a vast extent without inducing national ruin, or even absorbing all the revenue of the land proprietors. By increasing the price of commodities in proportion as it increases, (for to this cause principally, I am persuaded, should be attributed our rise of prices, and not, as the Edinburgh Reviewer has contended, to any influx of the precious metals or augmentation of paper money), it virtually in a great measure extinguishes itself in its progress. If the original lenders to the state had had the wisdom to stipulate for a *corn* interest, the nation would be burthened with the payment of an interest to them, nearly twice as great as it now pays.

In our opinion 40 millions in France are *not* equal to 80 millions here: the cost of her naval establishment, supposing the magnitude equal, probably equals the British. About 20 years ago, a French writer in a Treatise "on the Mechanism of Society:" explained the effect of the rise of the prices of commodities, as a diminution of the interest paid by the nation for its debt: Mr. S.'s thought therefore is *not* new; but it does not follow, that it is not original in him, as he certainly has not seen that treatise. The want of capital equal to extensive establishments, or of a briskly moving medium of payment, is much greater on the Continent than Mr. S. has formed any conception of.

Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury. pp. 557. Price 7s. Shrewsbury, Sandford, 1808.

THE first thing we looked for, on opening this volume, was a plan of the town; we could find none:—nor any general view of the town, nor of the principal churches, nor of the town hall. To be sure, it is not the first time we have looked into a book for what it *ought* to contain, without finding it; but such disappointments, be it known, add very little to the good humour of a corps of reviewers. We found indeed, a plate or two of seals, and with these ended our findings, in the illustrative department.

Nevertheless, this volume is creditable to the diligence and perseverance of its author. That we could have willingly exchanged some parts of it, which we think rather long, for information on others which are little more than mentioned by the writer, is true: but if he could not obtain satisfactory accounts of these, he has incurred no blame by his conciseness.

During the length of time which this work has been in the press (as the author himself acknowledges) Shrewsbury has rapidly increased in population; and notwithstanding the war, in commerce, also. We learn, that there are at this time many more applicants, for houses, than can be accommodated: and that the committee of inhabitants are so conscious of the present defective state of the pavement, lighting, watching, &c. of their town, that they intend applying to parliament for an act to authorise intended improvements. The same protraction at the press, we presume, accounts for the omission of several commercial concerns: as that of the cotton manufactory in Coleham, by Messrs. Hulberts, in 1803: the very extensive linen manufactory of Messrs. Benyons and Bage, who separated from Mr. Marshall in 1805; and the Salopian brewery of Sir John Heathcote and Co. in 1806.

Our author is a churchman; his account of the dissenting places of worship is contained in a few lines, for each: he does not mention the names of the present ministers; nor hint at any eminent men known among them, whether protestant, or catholic; he forms no estimate of their

numbers, congregations, &c. That which he calls "a Moravian meeting, held in Cole Hall," is a society of Sandemanian baptists; and he has omitted a small chapel in Hill's Lane, occupied by Welsh methodists: it was originally in the Wesleyan interest. The baptist congregation in Shrewsbury is supposed to be the oldest in the kingdom: the principals of that persuasion believe that it was established in the reign of Elizabeth. The first minister is supposed to have been a Mr. Penry, who died for his principles in 1578. A Mr. Thompson was their minister in 1618; in 1628 they built their meeting-house in Golden Cross Street.

We return to the work before us, "Shrewsbury was by the Saxons called *Scrotteshyrig*, or *Scrotteshyri*, and by the Britons *Pen-guerne*; both signify nearly the same: "the head [land, or knoll,] of the Alder Groves." The Britons built here a city, which became the capital of that division of Wales called Powis; the palace stood on the spot lately occupied by St. Chad's church. The Saxons after their conquest, changed its name. Ethelred kept his Christmas here, in 1000. In the time of Edward the Confessor it contained 252 houses: a mint had been established by Edward the Elder: it was under the direction of three officers, who were obliged to pay the king twenty shillings at the end of fifteen days, while the money was current. The fortune of Shrewsbury followed the vicissitudes of war or peace, with the Welsh its neighbours, till the union of the principality to the English crown. In p. 35. we meet with a very proper correction of a point of English history. The greater part of our writers make *Salisbury* the scene of the Duke of Buckingham's execution by order of Richard III. The Duke was taken in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury; Richard was at Coventry: *Shrewsbury* therefore was the place of the Duke's punishment: since there was but a week between his apprehension and death."

The external appearance of Shrewsbury is highly prepossessing: its interior is a specimen of an ancient English town: the streets are narrow, irregular, badly paved, the gable ends of the houses turned toward the street; and "the close wooden-built alley, called "a Shut" [shoot, or branching off] in the provincial dialect of

the place, is everywhere seen connecting the principal streets with each other." The population in 1695 was about 7,383 persons; in 1750 about 8,141; in 1801, it was 18,479. The trade of the town was formerly very great in Welsh flannels: they were thirty years ago sold for 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard; they now produce 4s. 6d. to 5s. The following is an instance of very commendable precaution against conflagration.

In the year 1796, a considerable manufactory of linen yarn was established at the end of the suburb called Castle-Foregate, by Messrs. Benyons and Bage, of this place, and Mr. Marshall of Leeds. This has already attained to great perfection under the spirited and skilful management of those gentlemen, who are entitled to just praise for their humane and judicious attentions to the health and morals of the numerous young persons whom they employ. The buildings are very extensive, and are secured from the ravages of fire by the exclusion of timber from almost every part of their construction, the roofs and floors are supported on brick vaults, the window frames, and all other parts where wood is used in buildings, are here of cast-iron. The machinery, which is of wonderful convenience, is worked by two steam engines.

We cannot introduce our author's account of the festivals, still maintained by the corporation, the companies, &c.; they are gaudy and amusing; but their spirit declines. The castle, the walls, the gates, the abbey, the churches, the bridge, &c. are attended to in their order: and the eminent men of the town are duly commemorated. It is fit the present inhabitants of Shrewsbury should know, that,

In the yere 1533, upon twelffe daye in Shrowsbury, the dyvyll appearyd in saint Alkmund's church there, when the preest was at highe masse, with greate tempeste and darkness, so that as he passyd through the church, he mountyd up the steeple in the sayde church, teringe the wyers of the sayde clock, and put the prynt of hys clawes upon the 4th bell, and tooke one of the pyrnacles awaye with hym, and for the tyme slayed all the bells in the churches within the sayde towne that they could neyther toll nor ryng. *Taylor's MSS.*

To attribute this infernal devastation to the electric fluid, would be to deprive the Salopians of the honour due to the exemplariness of that devotion, which could excite such a prodigious gust of Satanic wrath in opposition to it. However,

that some of the citizens have formerly mistaken *marvellously*, may be inferred from their misnomers on natural history: a *whale* and a *dolphin* at Shrewsbury! A sturgeon is extraordinary enough! What a prodigy would this furnish to the Chronicle of some future Baker!

In a small museum is the dried body of a sturgeon, which was caught September 12th, 1802, in a wear adjoining the island a quarter of a mile below the castle. When alive, it weighed 192 pounds, and was nine feet long, and three feet four inches round. It was healthy and full of spawn; and although in struggling, the bones of the head, which were very thick, were fractured, it lived on a bench a day and a night after it was taken from the water. When the great distance from the sea is considered, perhaps not less than 300 miles, and the various barriers it had to surmount, especially the formidable wear near Gloucester, it is really wonderful how a fish of such a size could have forced his way in safety so very far up the stream, or what could have been the stimulus to so great an exertion. Similar instances, however, occur in former years. We learn that in 1637, a small *whale* was taken near the town, and in 1748, a *dolphin*, in a wear below the castle; both probably were sturgeons, the latter measured three feet four inches in length. Two enormous turtle shells remain as monuments of the good living of Salopians in former days.

By way of specimen of the author's manner, we select his account of the domestic habitations of our forefathers; as they are drawn from extant authorities, that abound in the town of Shrewsbury, which has not for many centuries suffered extensively by fire, they are entitled to peculiar confidence.

The town houses of our forefathers, as far as they relate to the present subject, may be divided into the *hermetical* or embattled mansion, the *hall* or unembattled gentleman's house, and the tradesman's habitation. The embattled mansion partook both of the castellated and collegiate forms. Like the former, it was crowned with embasures, and surrounded always in the country, and sometimes even in towns, with a moat,* but had seldom more than one tower, placed at the point of most strength, which consisted of three or four stories, containing on each floor a single room. These were doubtless built on the principles of the keeps of castles. Like col-

* The bishop's palace at Wells, a magnificent specimen of this kind of house, has a moat.

leges, the embattled houses were uniformly constructed round a quadrangle with a turreted gate-house of entrance, though not fortified with the massive round towers and portcullis of the castle gate. The principal apartments were the hall, the great chamber, kitchen, and chapel. The hall was a copy of those in colleges, which in their turn were of conventual origin. Here the master, with his family and superior guests, dined every day at a long oak table, elevated on two or three steps, called the *highdees*, at the upper end, whilst the tenants and those of inferior rank, were seated at a table below, at right angles with the former. The hall was lighted by one or more gothic windows and a long bow window, forming a recess, near the high table. It had no fire-place, but was warmed by a brazier of live coals in the middle, the smoke escaping from a hole at the top, this apartment being anciently always open to the roof, the timbers of which were formed into a pointed arch, carved and adorned with arms, rebuses, and quarterfoils. At the lower end was a wooden screen of latticed work, which supported a gallery for the minstrelsy, on great days. Under it ran a narrow lobby with a passage through, which communicated with a buttery hatch, where the butler attended to administer ale to the numerous applicants at all times of the day; and beyond these were the offices. The great chamber adjoined the hall at the upper end. In this apartment was the luxury of a fire-place, if the wide open chimney-pieces of our ancestors deserve to be called luxuries, and it was the usual resort of the family when not at their meals: it is conceived also, that, as in the combination room of colleges, and the *locutorium* or parlour of monasteries, the master with his chief guests often retired soon after dinner, from the cold atmosphere of the hall, to the social comfort of its hearth; while the inferior visitors were left to carouse by the dying embers of the brazier they had left.

The chapel was a small room, often over the gateway, and sometimes adjoining it, and was rather an oratory for private devotion than for the assembling of a congregation. Our town does not now possess one perfect mansion of this early kind, but the ruins of Charlton Hall will give some idea of them.*

To these ancient fortified houses, succeeded the embattled mansion of Queen Elizabeth or James I. This was of two kinds, the greater and the less; one an improvement upon the rude quadrangle, the other an expansion of the ancient castlet; one luminous magnificent, with deep projecting bow win-

dows, and the other lofty, square, and compact. Of the great square windows in such houses, it is a well-known complaint of Lord Bacon, "that one knows not where to become to be out of the sun." The characteristic accompaniments of these houses within, were huge arched fire-places in their halls, and kitchens; chimney-pieces in their chambers of state, richly carved and adorned with armorial bearings mixed with grotesque figures in wood, stone, or alabaster; raised hearths, long and massy tables of oak, from their bulk calculated to last for centuries. One apartment seldom omitted in houses of this rank and date, but never found in those of higher antiquity, was a long gallery for music and dancing, sometimes 150 feet long, a proof that the hall was now beginning to be deserted; at all events, the practice of dining in these great apartments at different tables, according to the rank of the guests was scarcely continued below the restoration.

The unembattled gentleman's house in towns partook of the general features of the above but was of smaller dimensions, and without any fortifications. These were in general retired from the street, by a small court two or three sides of which were inclosed by the house and offices, the rest with walls, and shut up with a gate, usually without any lodge or apartment over it. The most ancient of such houses consisted of a thorough lobby with a parlour beyond it on one side, with a stone floor, the kitchens and offices, on the other. The partitions were of rude oak, the chimnies wide and open, and the rooms, except the hall and great parlour, low and small. Vaughan's Place was originally a fine house of this sort. These comfortless habitations were succeeded by the houses of Queen Elizabeth's days. In them the original form was retained, though with considerable improvement. The entrance was by an inclosed projecting porch, which led to the hall. This was lighted generally by one great square window with cross mullions, a massy oak table beneath, at the lower end a gallery for music, or to connect the apartments above, and a fire-place embracing in its ample space almost all the width of the room, the Christmas scene of rude and boisterous festivity; beyond was uniformly a parlour, and on the other side, the great chamber, or withdrawing room, sometimes up three or four steps. In the windows of such houses and those of a rank above them, are found the remains of painted glass in a style which seems to have been fashionable in the seventeenth century; they consist of arms, cyphers, figures of animals, and scripture histories, or others, in small round and oval pieces. Of these the drawing is extremely correct, but the colours feint and dingy, very unlike the deep and glowing tints of the foregoing cen-

* Stoke castle near Ludlow, improperly called a castle, is a very curious and entire specimen of the castellated mansion of early days.

aries. These were probably of Flemish manufacture. Of this kind of mansion, the White Hall and Bell Stone are good specimens.

The tradesman's house was one or sometimes two long ranges united, terminoin with gables in the street. The shop occupied the whole breadth next the street, and was entirely without glass, like our present unsightly butchers' shops. Behind was a kitchen, and beyond a small open yard round which were the warehouses and offices. The pride of the owners were their signs, which denoted the trade or craft by some animal or device: these either projected far into the street from the house, or were stuck upon high timbers opposite the door. In former days our towns must have exhibited the appearance of the streets of Peking, rather than of the open and lively air of a modern European city. The barber's solitary pole, and here and there a heavy gilt sign projecting from an inn in an old town, are the only remains of these clumsy and inconvenient ornaments. Messrs. Stanier and Meire's house in the market-place, and some of the butcher's houses, are good specimens of these ancient dwellings.

We understand that the author is the Rev. Hugh Owen, of Shrewsbury. His townsmen are obliged to him for his labours; and the public for his illustrations of various interesting particulars in our national manners and history.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, at the Visitation in May and June, 1808. By George Owen Cambridge, A.M. F.A.S. Archdeacon of Middlesex; and Prebendary of Ely. Cadell and Davies. London, 1808.

This tract forms no improper companion to the statements of the venerable diocesan, given in p. 540. The observations contained in it, are highly important, and cannot be too generally disseminated in our country. We are sorry to be obliged to present them in a contracted form. They are the result of personal visitation, throughout the parishes of the archdeaconry. The parish officers are commended generally for their ready assistance. The worthy author directs to the choice of such officers; especially churchwardens, from among the most respectable inhabitants. He proceeds to say,

After completing the inspection of the whole of this archdeaconry, including the

city of Westminster, the county of Middlesex, and four deaneries in Hertfordshire and Essex, containing nearly one hundred and sixty parishes, exclusive of the peculiars,—I have met with very few churches in such an advanced state of decay as to occasion a charge upon the parish for their restoration that can be thought in any degree burthensome; whilst in numberless instances this seasonable exercise of my authority has awakened attention, and opened a way to the knowledge of some important particulars and latent defects, which, had they been suffered to remain much longer unattended to, would have proved highly injurious, and even hazardous to the existence of many neglected and decaying structures.

My jurisdiction, whilst it includes some of the largest, the most populous, and wealthy parishes in the kingdom, also comprehends many others of very limited income, and small extent.

When we consider the state of the large parishes in the western part of the metropolis, I have no hesitation in pronouncing, that great and important benefits would follow,—if better accommodation could be provided, and more effectual encouragement given, to the middle and lower classes of the inhabitants to frequent the worship of the established church, by the erection of free churches; or by allotting to them a larger share of accommodation in the churches and chapels already established.

The archdeacon proceeds to notice the most prominent causes of premature injury and decay—such as burying within the walls of the church—this has proved fatal to many churches;—why not render it exceedingly difficult, if not forbid it altogether? The injuries occasioned by injudicious repairs and *improvements*, are strongly and justly pointed out. To obtain more light, better glass in the windows is recommended. Casements that will open to permit a thorough draught of air;—why not *sashes*? The churchyard receives a share of the visitor's notice—the fence—the grave-stones, &c.

The state of the Parish Registers was a subject of too much consequence to be overlooked. As these are records of high legal authority, which are always open to be resorted to for the determination of questions of great moment to the parties interested, a suitable attention should be paid to them, and they are to be regarded by the incumbent as an important document, placed under his immediate care, for the accuracy of which he is personally responsible; and from whence he should always be able to furnish a satisfactory and authentic extract; but how can this be

done, or how can he answer for the fidelity of this record, unless the entries are correctly and faithfully made with his own hand, and the books preserved in his own custody? Such personal attention is the only sure method effectually to secure them from that disorder and confusion which has sometimes been severely animadverted upon in the courts of law, when unsuccessfully resorted to for the establishment of doubtful and litigated claims. Instances of this, I am reluctantly compelled to remark, have recently occurred within this archdeaconry; and my late examination of the register-books obliges me, in truth, to acknowledge, that if further proofs of similar neglect are not brought to light, it would be more owing to good fortune than to the care of some of the clergy, who appear to leave the performance of this duty to their parish clerk.

Duplicates should be regularly transmitted to the bishop's registry. Many excellent parsonage houses have been recently built, while others have undergone extensive repairs and improvements.

Means are taking for rearing such a growth of timber upon the glebes [in some instances] as cannot fail to prove a valuable appendage to the benefice, and an acceptable legacy to successors.

In the course of my parochial visits more than one or two instances occurred of applications from the parish clerk for my interference to obtain an augmentation of his salary. The very small pittance they now in general receive from the parish was probably sufficient, when it was first granted, to engage the service of persons in respectable situations, and of competent abilities; but from the alteration in the value of money the profits of the appointment are so much reduced as to be hardly worth the acceptance of a day labourer; whilst the additional fees which he receives as the sexton, being fixed at a time when the price of labour was so much lower than it is at present, are but a bare equivalent for the interruption of his ordinary occupation. It would be attended with very beneficial effects, if the respect due to this very useful, though subordinate office, were maintained beyond what it is, at present, by the appointment of men of rather a superior description to those who now generally fill it; and that their acceptance of the office were insured by a liberal addition to the salary, which the parish would not fail to find their account in granting to persons of worthy characters and suitable attainments; whilst the parochial minister, with whom the appointment absolutely rests, would receive much accommodation; and even the solemnity of divine worship be materially promoted by having

an intelligent and decorous person to fill that situation.

We add the expression of our conviction that a competent parish clerk, in respect to the comfort of public worship, approaches more nearly than is usually thought, to the importance of a competent incumbent.

The Propriety of the Time of Christ's Appearance in the World; a Sermon, preached May 23, 1808, at the Opening of the New General-Baptist Meeting House, Cranbrook in Kent, by John Evans, A. M. Price 1s.

An Address, delivered at Worship Street, October 2, 1808, on the Baptism by Immersion of Mr. Isaac Littleler of the Israelitish Nation, on his Profession of Christianity, &c. By John Evans, A. M. Price 1s. Sherwood and Co. London.

WE place these articles together, because we learn, from an account prefixed to the latter, that Mr. Littleler being struck with Mr. Evans's explanation of the *seventy weeks* of Daniel, in the first of these discourses, requested an interview with the author, and after sundry conversations, publicly professed his faith in Jesus as the Messiah, and was baptized. Mr. E. considers the "doctrine of the Divine Unity," as having produced the most beneficial effects on this occasion. As we fully agree with this converted Jew that "the unity of God is as much a doctrine of the New, as it is of the Old Testament," we abandon to his censure all who explain the doctrine of *three* distinctions, (of some kind) in the Deity, in such a manner as to impeach his unity. They are "workmen who need to be ashamed of their work." Whether the principal impediments to the conversion of the Jews do not arise from the doctrine of the resurrection, deserves Mr. E.'s further consideration. In former days, the Jews certainly were "grieved that the resurrection from the dead was taught in the instance of Jesus;" and when the gentiles heard of the resurrection, "some mocked," and others deferred the investigation of the matter. It may be said with great truth, "the assertion of the

Resurrection always has been, and always will be, an insurmountable obstacle to the general conversion of the Jews: "it does not, therefore, follow, that we are to abandon the doctrine of the resurrection."

Mr. E is a gentleman of well known abilities, and arduous professional duties; that these discourses were composed in haste is evident, as we think, from several trips of the pen. The Jewish *phylacteries* were not "large pieces of parchment sewed on the borders of their garments:" they were square envelopes worn on the forehead, and the left arm.

"The *Essenes* were a kind of hermits, renouncing the common enjoyments of life, and dwelling in the *caves and deserts* of the earth." No: they dwelt in communities, or convents.

"Every thing that Jesus did possessed publicity." No: the Evangelists describe some things he did as private.

Mr. E's remarks on the importance of public worship are just; and he censures the late Mr. Wakefield for his attack of so beneficial an institution. In our opinion that attack did a great deal of good; as it startled a number of half-unsettled well-intending minds.

In the preface to his second discourse Mr. E. speaking of the transactions of the *Grand Sanhedrim* at Paris,* observes "that the sacrifices made by the Jews on the continent, for the extension of their civil rights, ill accord with the unbending strictness of the Mosiac ritual, and have given considerable offence to their brethren in this country." His preface closes with sentiments which every rational mind will approve, whoever be their author.

"Let us avoid putting stumbling blocks in the way of the Jews. Let us propose *Christianity* to them as Jesus proposed it to them. Instead of the modern magic of scholastic divinity, let us lay before them their own prophecies. Let us shew them their accomplishment in Jesus. Let us applaud their hatred of idolatry. Let us shew them the morality of Jesus in our lives and tempers. Let us never abridge their civil liberty, nor ever try to force their consciences. Let us remind them, that as Jews they are bound to make the law of Moses the rule of their actions. Let us try to inspire them with suspicion of rabbinical and received traditions, and a generous love of investigating religious

truth for themselves. Let us avoid all rash judging, and leave their future state to God."

The text of the address is Rom. xi. i. The same inadvertencies as in the former discourse mark the same want of time for revision. The writer describes the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus as the *casting away* intended by the Apostle, p. 19, yet says, in p. 20, the Jews were *cast away* at the time of their being carried away captive by the heathen nations, *though they were afterwards restored.* He has ill expressed his meaning.

We give no opinion on the question whether the Jews shall return to their own land, though our private feeling inclines to the affirmative. Neither do we so much as attempt a calculation as to the time when. The following remarks are judicious.

If the dispersion of the Jews was thought long in the time of Julian [about 300 years after the destruction of the temple], and means were taken for their restoration, what must now be the opinion of all thinking persons, when nearly *fifteen hundred years* [additional] have elapsed, and these people are still in a state of ignominy and depression? We may be assured, that some valuable purpose is to be answered. The Jews are the depositaries of the Old Testament records, and these records describe the Messiah with every token of triumph and glory! Received by them, and read in their synagogues, they are permanent and energetic attestations of the truth of Christianity. Besides, their existence as a distinct people, in every nation under heaven, is an irrefragable proof of the authenticity of the sacred records. It is a species of protracted miracle. Go where you will, into Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, you meet the descendants of Abraham; you instantly recognize them by their features, and find them scrupulously attached to the religion of their forefathers! They are, notwithstanding the lapse of *eighteen centuries*, the same as they were in the time of our Saviour—tenacious and superstitious—perverse and obstinate to a proverb. All this is an argument for the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ. They are reserved to the glorious era, when the *fullness of the Gentiles* shall come in, and ALL ISRAEL shall be saved.

The Jews are now so scattered and divided on the earth, that the most powerful potentate, however outrageous and intent on their destruction, could not destroy the whole nation. Nor could even the coalescing of several governments insure the complete execution of such a design. In some place there would still be Jews.

* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 513.

Thoughts upon the present Condition of the Stage, and upon the Construction of the new Theatre. pp. 43. Price 1s. 6d. London, 1808.

It does not become a corps of reviewers to maintain opposite sentiments, in the same number of their work : scenes in different kingdoms are prohibited from appearing in the same act, on the theatre ; —how then can we, who have gloried in the morality of our age, a few pages before, coincide with this *ancient* gentleman (and we believe ancient writer too,) who boasts of the decorum of times past, and lays very serious misbehaviour to the charge of time present ?

Yet we have not the choice of postponing this subject ; as we conjecture, from the rapid movements of the bricklayers and their labourers, that the new theatre will be roofed in before our next is put to press, unless our printer bestir himself " quick ! quick !" In this dilemma, the writer shall tell his own tale : nobody is bound to suppose that we believe it.

He complains, in the first place, of the " outrageous size of our theatres," in which an actor can neither be heard nor seen.

This accounts (says he) for what appears to be a most vitiated taste of the public in the endurance of those childish pantomimes, Blue Beard, &c. on the very boards where Shakespeare and Otway once stormed the human heart. But this, in fact, is not such a sign of perverted taste as it is of a prudent toleration of Blue Beards, kettle-drums, or the distant view of big-bellied virgins of the sun ; for if the manager did not provide these, he could give the audience nothing.

A graver evil also is caused by the outrageous size of the playhouse. With nothing to fix the attention or touch the feelings of the generality of those who frequent the theatre, the constant and indecent interruptions from ladies of easy virtue, and their paramours, are not resented as they ought to be, or as they would be, could we suppose Garrick and Mrs. Cibber arising from the dead, again to charm us, and treating a stage of reasonable dimensions, and on which their powers could be understood and appreciated. Should the internal part of the theatre have attractions to keep those who pay at the door, in their places, the lobbies would not be filled with profligates of every description, familiarizing the yet uncorrupted and modest to scenes of such meretricious impudence, hardly exaggerated by Hogarth in the

supper in his *Rake's Progress*. What parent can conduct his wife and daughters through this sty without trembling with the fear, that, though those sights are to them shocking and horrible to-day, they may not be so to-morrow ? An audience, that went to the play to hear and see, would quickly interfere with these orgies.

The scene was hardly ever disconcerted by noisy quarrels, blows, or such indecencies as we now witness.

Women of the town were never permitted in the boxes below stairs, with the single exception of the beautiful Kitty Fisher, whose appearance occasioned great dismay among all the frequenters, male and female, of the hitherto unpolluted front boxes.

As the subject is of great importance, we could have wished that some professional man of eminence had favoured this writer with assistance, on that part of his pamphlet which proposes to insure the safety of an audience, under an apprehension of danger. Mr. Sanders, who published a *Treatise on the Construction of Theatres*, would have been an acceptable coadjutor. The only proposition made by our author is the following : the public to pay the extra expence.

To the two galleries, and the lowest tier of boxes, *three distinct rooms or corridors* should be joined ; these should be arched, and the floors stuccoed. An additional solid staircase to each tier should be flung open to facilitate the escape of the multitude, on the appearance or apprehension of danger. Under the conviction that the moment such places were reached, all peril would cease, a fair hope might be entertained, that these staircases would be descended with little dangerous precipitation, whereby some of the worst calamities might be avoided, the terrible accidents that happen from pressure, and one unfortunate being falling over the other.

We have on former occasions stated our opinion on further facilities for exit to a disturbed audience : we insist, that a substantial wall should separate the theatre from the corridors ; that the doors for egress should, some or more of them, be opened to the audience *every night* : many parts also, that are now made of wood, as pillars, and other supports, and even window and door frames, should be of iron ; as they are in the linen manufactory at Shrewsbury, described in a preceding article, page 489. The building itself should also be insulated, and situated where the crowds issuing from it, could stop a few minutes, on occasion, in safety and at ease.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Alexander Walker, Lecturer on Physiology, &c. has issued a prospectus of a new quarterly work to be called *The Archives of Universal Science*; the grand object of this work will be, by giving in detail all those subjects which other journals embrace, and by involving also all those other subjects of science which they do not embrace; to exhibit, either in valuable original communications or in critical analyses of every work containing new and important observations, the progress which all the sciences and arts are every day making throughout the world; and further, also, by assigning, to each discovery, its place in a natural arrangement, to appreciate its value, and point its influence upon the Sciences, and its application to the Arts.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will shortly publish the first volume of their *Records*. It will contain some very valuable contributions from practitioners of first rate eminence in the metropolis.

Mr. G. Burnett has in forwardness for publication, in two duodecimo volumes, *The Beauties of Milton's Prose*, with preliminary remarks and criticisms. It is the prime object of these volumes, to give an extensive diffusion to the sentiments of Milton, by selecting such of his pieces as deserve to have a permanent influence on public opinion; thus connecting the prose writings also of our great poet into a popular classic.

The Board of Agriculture proceed in their design of completing the County Reports; Berkshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Derbyshire, are in the press and are expected to appear before Christmas.

A novel from the pen of Mrs. Hanway is in the press and will make its appearance before Christmas; it will be entitled, *Faulconbridge, or a Devonshire Story*.

The Translation of the Scriptures into the Persian Language, so long in preparation, and by many thought to be abandoned, has been for some time in the press, at Newcastle upon Tyne, and is expected to be ready for publication in the course of the year 1809. It will form an elegant quarto volume.

Mr. Carmichael has in the press a second edition much enlarged, of his *Essay on the Effects of Carbonate and other Preparations of Iron on Cancer*; with an inquiry into that disease. Among the additions are a number of interesting cases, a disquisition on the uses of the oxide of iron in the blood, and remarks on such diseases as depend on its excess or deficiency, or in any way bear a relation to Cancer; with an attempt to answer the queries of the Medical Society in London,

for investigating the nature and cure of that complaint.

Mr. John Murdoch, of Hart-street, has nearly completed a work which he intends to publish by subscription, to be entitled, *The Dictionary of Distinction*, which is to consist of three alphabets; containing, 1st. Words the same in sound but of different spelling and signification, including such as have any similarity of sound; 2d. Words that vary in pronunciation and meaning, as accentuated or connected; 3d. The changes in sound and sense produced by the addition of the letter *e*: the shades of difference being pointed out and noted as in Walker's Dictionary.

The author of the *Military Mentor* is preparing for publication three volumes of *Essays on the Art of War*, and on *Modern Military Tactics*.

A new edition with additions, of the *Dialogues on Chemistry*, by the Rev. J. Joyce, is nearly ready for publication.

The *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Percival Stockdale* will make their appearance early in next year. They will include many anecdotes of the illustrious men with whom he has been connected; the work will also abound with social, moral, political, and religious observations, and contain a particular account of *Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Algiers*, at each of which places he had resided.

Mr. George Montague's Supplement to his *History of British Shells* is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. R. Nares will shortly put to press a *Dictionary of the Middle Language of England*, or the *Age of Shakespeare*, on the plan of Johnson's Dictionary.

Dr. C. Burney has nearly completed, at the Cambridge press, his very learned work on the *Choruses of Æschylus*, and it will soon be published.

Mr. Plumtre, of Clare-hall, has in the press *Four Discourses on the Stage*, preached lately at Cambridge.

A new edition is in the press of Quarle's *Meditations, called Judgement and Mercy for Afflicted Souls*. It will be a reprint of the first edition of 1646, with the errors of the press corrected. The introductory part will contain a *Life of Quarle*, by his widow Ursula; testimonials of his character and talents; with specimens of his poetry and prose. The whole will form a handsome crown octavo volume, to which there will be affixed a beautiful engraving of the author's head from the original by Marshall.

Mess. Mathison and Mason of the Secretary's Office, East-India House, will publish the third of December a new edition of their *East-India Directory*, with great additions and alterations, corrected up to November 20, 1808, by permission of the Hon. East-India Company.

On Monday evening, January 2, 1809, will be published the first number, price ninepence, of a new weekly paper, entitled *The Family Gazette*. This paper will be adapted for families and seminaries, by a strict regard to decorum, utility, and sound principles; and for general readers, by the quantity, variety, and arrangement of its contents. It will be printed in imperial octavo, in thirty-two columns, on good paper, and the press-work executed with particular care. Supplements will be occasionally published, so as to present the reader with all important public papers at full length, and with a satisfactory digest and abridgment of parliamentary proceedings. An index will be given at the end of each year; and the whole will constitute a complete annual register of public affairs. All persons interested in the education of youth will find a special regard paid in this paper to the rising generation: sound principles, in morals and in politics, will be invariably inculcated. The arrangement will be superior to that of any other paper, as every particular subject will be found under its appropriate head, and not in the disjointed manner in which they usually appear. Agriculturists, and persons connected with trade, will find fully detailed the latest accounts of the price of corn and the state of the markets, from the Saturday's London Gazette and from intelligence received by post on Monday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

We understand that our reviewer of Dr. Jameson's Dictionary, has expressed himself too generally on the subject of the appellation *hog* being given to a young sheep. In Wiltshire, and on Salisbury plain, for instance, the shepherds call a sheep of one year old, by no other name.

The common people in that county use the word *hog* also, as a verb, implying, to cut hair or wool short.—What can be the etymology of the word in both these senses?

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

DISTRESSED AND INDIGENT WOMEN.

Particulars of a proposed Institution, for relieving distressed and indigent Women, by supplying them with suitable Employment.

It is intended, that a house shall be taken in a respectable and populous neighbourhood, for the sale of various articles of wearing apparel, and ornamented works. A warehouse shall also be taken, in a more re-

tired situation, where goods shall be cut out, and delivered to women applying for work.

The public, (particularly ladies,) is invited to subscribe annually a sum not less than 10s. 6d. A list of subscribers will be printed, or written in large characters, and pasted up in the warehouse.

Women wanting employ shall apply to one of these ladies for a recommendation to the society. The lady recommending will be answerable to the amount of 20s. that the goods entrusted to the workwoman shall be returned.—Ladies will be careful to recommend those only whose characters are good.

The ladies will choose from themselves a committee, who shall by rotation attend daily at the warehouse, inspect the work cut out, and that returned when made up and fit for sale. It will be their province to inquire into the ability of the women, and to see that they are qualified to execute the works entrusted to them. They will also take care the society be not injured by the employment of unskilful, or unprincipled servants.

It will be the object of the society to avoid as much as possible taking in, or selling those articles on which the industry of women is now engaged. They will also strive to avoid any interference with those shops in which women usually work or serve.

The society will neither give extravagant prices to the workwomen, nor undersell the regular trader; the grand design being to provide suitable employment for the poor, but industrious and respectable females, and to prevent the temptations to vice.

It is hoped that those distinguished persons, who can insure to it the public attention, will patronise a design which is likely to be so extensively beneficial, and which, it is evident, can have been formed from no motive of self interest, and is also free from suspicion of being the work of a party.—In a political point of view, also, it is highly important; for industry will be promoted in whatever way the talents of the individual inclines her to exercise it.

It is not too much to expect, that persons of humanity and intelligence will come forward, and aid the formation of the institution by their personal exertions, and advice.

Nor can it fail of meeting with the best wishes of every female heart: and it is hoped that the ladies, who must feel that their suggestions and co-operations are necessary to ensure its success, and promote its benefit in the most delicate way, will not suffer it to languish for want of their assistance; but that they will consider it as the cause of humanity, and eminently theirs, and will exert themselves to make it deserving of universal patronage.

Letters, post paid, addressed to the Panorama Office, 105, Hatton Garden, will be forwarded to the promoters of the institution.

DIDASCALIA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Thursday, Nov. 10, was performed at this theatre for the first time, a new drama, in three Acts, called *The Siege of St. Quintin; or Spanish Heroism*.

Spaniards.

<i>Emanuel Philip (Duke of Savoy)</i>	Mr. Putnam.
<i>Count Egmont (the General)</i>	Mr. Elliston.
<i>Theodore (his Son,)</i>	Master Wallack.
<i>Everard (the Military Minstrel)</i>	Mr. Braham.
<i>Bertrand</i>	Mr. De Camp.
<i>Alvarez</i>	Mr. Ray.
<i>Miguel</i>	Mr. Müller.
<i>Adriana (Wife of Egmont)</i>	Mrs. H. Siddons.

English.

<i>Sir Leinster Kildare</i> ..	Mr. Johnstone.
<i>Captain</i>	Mr. Maddocks.
<i>Jack</i>	Mr. Penley.

French.

<i>De Courcy (Governor of the Castle)</i>	Mr. Raymond.
<i>Laroche</i>	Mr. Smith.
<i>Rosa De Valmont</i>	Miss Ray.
<i>Margaret</i>	Miss Tidswell.

Fable.—Egmont and his Countess, Adriana, fall into the hands of De Courcy, the governor of St. Quintin, by whom they are imprisoned in separate prisons: Egmont, in a cold subterraneous cave, the entrance into which is covered with a ponderous iron grating. De Courcy is enamoured of the charms of Adriana; and endeavours to win her affections from her husband, and fix them on himself. His stratagems are, however, frustrated by Adriana, who gains to her interest her keepers, Bertrand and Rosa de Valmont, from whom she contrives to procure the key of Egmont's prison; extricates him from his confinement, and shuts up De Courcy in his stead. Egmont, by the help of his son, who is also a prisoner, obtains the pass-word, deludes the guards, returns to his commander-in-chief, and afterwards executes the attack and expulsion of the enemy from St. Quintin.

It is distressing to our feelings that we cannot praise this first essay made by our theatrical caterers to honour the Spaniards, and their noble cause; but to attempt to speak of the merit of this piece would be to subject ourselves to write what we could not believe, and at once to insult our own understanding, and that of our readers, by recording the history of a mere abortion. It is the pro-

duction (if we are right, by-the-bye, a translation from the French) of Mr. Hook, jun. and certainly will rank him as a tolerable adept in preparing clumsy tricks for pantomimes; it was said, by the previous poets in the newspapers, to have been touched by Mr. Sheridan. If so, he must have performed the operation when he was either in a galvanized state, or fast asleep. The music is by Mr. Hook, sen.—the less that is said of it the better.

Although we cannot praise either the author, the toucher, or the composer, yet we will not refuse our commendations to a trio equally important, since the decline of dramatic literature; we mean the scene-painter, the machinist, and the tailor; whose splendid labours we hope to behold in some other piece rather more marked by common sense, as we can have no doubt that the drama of the Siege of St. Quintin will ere long give up the ghost, and as their respective performances will do quite as well for any other piece, when, to express ourselves *à la militaire*, the siege has been raised!

A duet taken from *The English Fleet* was admirably sung by two boys, Masters Durosset and Huckle, pupils of Corri.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 10, a new melo-dramatic opera, called *The Evil*, was performed for the first time at this theatre, of which the following is the Dramatis Personæ.

<i>Count Ulrick</i>	Mr. Pope.
<i>Count Calmar</i>	Mr. Incledon.
<i>The Governor</i>	Mr. Munden.
<i>Baron Allradoff</i>	Mr. Liston.
<i>Servitz</i>	Mr. Fawcett.
<i>Daran</i>	Mr. Young.
<i>Patriarch</i>	Mr. Cresswell.
<i>Rimski</i>	Mr. Murray.
<i>Yermach</i>	Mr. Chapman.
<i>Welzen</i>	Mr. Jefferies.
<i>Empress Elizabeth</i>	Mrs. St. Leger.
<i>Catherine</i>	Mrs. Dickons.
<i>Alexina</i>	Mrs. H. Johnston.
<i>Sedona</i>	Mrs. Gibbs.
<i>Anna</i>	Mrs. Liston.

Fable.—Count Ulrick is banished to Siberia, by the Prince Lowenstern. He is followed thither by Sedona, his wife, and his daughter, Alexina.—Romanoff, the nephew of the governor of Tobolskow, frequently visiting the wretched family at their retreat, a mutual attachment takes place between him and Alexina, which his uncle suspecting, with a view of compelling him to marry the niece of Prince Lowenstern, banishes him beyond the frontiers, and endeavours to force Alexina into a marriage with Welzen. Romanoff assumes the name of Daran, goes to St. Petersburg, and, in the disguise of an

Indian, gets into the service of Baron Alltradoff, nephew of Prince Lowenstern, and accompanies him to Tobolskow, whither the Baron is journeying to claim the hand of Catherine, the governor's niece, whose affections were already devoted to Count Calmar, by whom she is beloved. Romanoff assumes a ferocious aspect, and a deadly hate to the Exile and his family, and completely blinds the governor as to his intentions, and, jointly with Welzien, is entrusted with the execution of the Empress's orders; in pursuance of which Ulrich is dragged from his retreat, and imprisoned in Tobolskow, and they are sent in pursuit of Alexina, who has set out, accompanied by Yermach, a faithful domestic, to St. Petersburg, to solicit her father's pardon. He completely frustrates the vindictive designs of Welzien, and Alexina reaches the neighbourhood of Moscow in safety. The rejoicings of the inhabitants announced the succession of Elizabeth to the throne of Russia. Alexina rushes into the presence of her new sovereign, and procures, through the means of the disguised Romanoff, her father's pardon, and immediately departs for Siberia, without waiting for the deed of pardon to be completed: by which means she is again subjected to all the bitterness of sorrow, and is compelled to marry the supposed Daran. The governor at length receives the royal mandate from his court for the liberation of Count Ulrich, and by it becomes acquainted with the villainy and disgrace of Prince Lowenstern, which reconciles him to the union of his daughter with Count Calmar. Daran throws off his disguise, appears as Romanoff, claims Alexina for his bride, and the Exile is restored to his former honours.

This piece is the production of Mr. Reynolds, and has been described by the paid for puffis in the newspapers, as "of the first order." We therefore hope such of our readers as have witnessed its performance, have improved the opportunity of judging for themselves, what a modern piece "of the first order" consists of. For our part we found it, in point of literary merit, like Gratiano's reasons, not worth the looking after.* But we were not much disappointed, as from a mere opera we do not expect any thing like sense or reason—no, not even from a *grand melo dramatic opera*, interspersed with comic-tragic-buffoon-pantomime; all which ingredients may be here discovered, with the usual characteristics of spectacle, processions, dancing, &c. intended to sup-

* Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice: his reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. SHAKESPEARE.

ply the want of originality of character, and probability of incident: a mere holiday shew, interlarded with nonsensical songs and bad jokes. "But," says the author, "beef and mutton are the objects of my ambition; and perhaps I would as soon gain them by bad jokes as by good jokes; because, if, BY ACCIDENT, I were to write one STERLING comedy, I know to a certainty I could never write another; and therefore I should be damned by comparison." Thus it appears, from this beef and mutton logic, that the author will "cudgel his brains no longer," being determined to write very bad pieces, for fear he should, by accident, write a good one.—We are afraid this accident will not befall either Mr. R. or any other of the present fashionable play-makers; not having any *sterling* about them, they are in no danger of being *damned* by such comparison.

The character of baron Alltradoff, seems to have been drawn for the purpose of delineating and ridiculing the prevailing taste for publishing books of travels, tours, &c.—but from the author's not supplying him with a spark of wit, or discriminating satire, he proved a merenon-entity, and had nothing to recommend him to cut a figure withal but what the taylor and the whisker-manufacturer had furnished him.—He is called a *peeping traveller*, and the military governor of Tobolskow is represented to be a *dancing governor*.

The performers did no injustice to the author: they powerfully supported his pantomime and buffoonery, from the dancing governor to the filial Alexina. But the principal attraction was the first appearance of Mr. Young, who seems to be possessed of talents that, with industry and attention, bid well to place him advantageously in the public favour; and we shall be much disappointed, if, in process of time, he does not become a first-rate actor; provided he has fair play. But let him beware of flattery, nor ever lose himself by applying to the vile usage of newspaper puffis, as the managers do, to make their trash pass current. If he is determined to be respectable in his profession, he must, upon due consideration, abhor the stipendiated parasities of the players as much as if they were bespattering him with calumny and degradation, because he did not pay up to their price—a practice we know to have been often used by reptiles about the press, to the disgrace of its freedom, and fair and manly criticism.

The music is the production of Mr. Mazzinghi, some of which is very pleasing, particularly the pantomime part.—For a specimen of the songs our readers will recur to our article POETRY, p. 574.

* Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 89, for Mr. Reynolds's Defence of Bad Writing!

The story of *The Exile* is taken from the *Elizabeth of Mme. Cottin*, reviewed in *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 990. That it should have attracted dramatic notice is not a matter of surprise, we wish it had been more rationally performed.—The Russian history affords variety of interesting subjects fit for the theatre, and we have frequently wondered that no accomplished English author has dramatized the fate of Prince Menzicoff; particularly as M. de la Harpe not only set the example by his tragedy of Menzicoff, but also by his admired Historical Memoir of that Prince, which it is our pride to have given at full length, in p. 321, *et seq.* of our first volume. How peculiarly affecting is his description of the death of Menzicoff! and what a contrast does the following simple recital offer to the pantomimic mumery of *The Exile*!

"Religion," says M. de la Harpe, even in the height of his philosophical career, "religion, which is the last asylum of fallen grandeur and a disturbed mind, appeared to be the principal support and occupation of Menzicoff. He had constructed an oratory; and his house, in its religious offices, resembled a cloister. The whole family assembled daily for public worship; in the morning and at noon; in the evening and at midnight.—He had not been six months in the desert when his eldest daughter was attacked by the small pox; he was her nurse and her physician, but all his care was in vain; he saw her die as he had seen her mother;* and he recited over her lifeless form, the prayers which the Greek ritual prescribes for the dead. She was buried in his oratory, and he marked the

* The Princess Menzicoff, smitten as she was by such rapid and multiplied misfortunes, could not support the horrid and fatiguing journey: she had lost her sight from continual weeping, and expired near Casan, in the arms of her husband. She was a woman of pre-eminent merit, distinguished by her birth and by her beauty, and whose virtues never relaxed in the brilliancy of her youth and the height of her fortune. Her memory was long held in veneration at the court of Russia, for the sweetness of her disposition, her sincere piety, and her charity to the poor and wretched. Menzicoff dug the grave with his own hands in which he interred her, and he scarce had time allowed him to shed a few tears over it, when he was obliged to proceed on his journey to the deserts of Siberia, 800 leagues from Petersburg.

place where he wished to be interred near her remains, and which it was appointed by the being who measures out our days and years, that he should shortly occupy. The disease which had carried off his eldest daughter, was communicated to his other children; he had, however, the happiness to see them recover, but it was for a short time that he enjoyed it. Paternal solicitude more painful and afflicting than the fatigue he underwent and the privations he suffered, exhausted his strength; its decay he endeavoured in vain to conceal. A slow fever brought him to his end. "How happy should I be," said he, at his last hour, "if I had only to render an account to God, of the period of my exile." He died in the month of November, 1729, in the arms of his children, exhorting them, while the power of utterance remained to him, to remember his errors and to avoid them.".....

ACTORS VINDICATED.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir:—In your Panorama of October last (Vol. V. pp. 87, 88.) you seem to treat the players rather roughly on account of certain obnoxious performances; now, in justice to them, I hope you will have the candour to acknowledge that they are not to blame, since the performances are chosen by the managers, under whom they act as servants. I can inform you that the plays you have so properly noticed have been strongly reprobated by many of the performers—they have condemned as much as you can do, the pertinacity and obstinacy of certain imperious managers, who have had the individual effrontery to oppose at their respective theatres the *vœu populi* of England, when raised either for the Spaniards, or our military defenders. Nor should it, Sir, escape your notice, that all the minor theatres in town and country have been performing pieces entirely in coincidence with the national spirit; while Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, and the suffocating Haymarket,*

* You have properly distinguished this theatre by the appellation *suffocating*. Some years ago, a number of unfortunate people were suffocated at this theatre, owing to the pit entrance being so inconvenient; notwithstanding this dreadful example, the inconvenience still continues, and thirteen steep stairs, are obliged to be descended, leading into a cavern, before admission can be obtained. Should not the magistrates be empowered to remedy such evils? are they not bound to refuse a licence for this theatre, until they see the safety of the public fully provided for?—If a fire were to happen during the performance, scarcely any of the audience could escape; the passages are all so very

to their eternal shame be it spoken, have been the only theatres performing those pieces you have so decidedly condemned. Nay, so persevering has been the self-willed controul of the second, that Pizarro was again advertised in the bills for Tuesday the 25th of October; and I am confidently told was only withdrawn by the express command of one whom the manager dare not offend. Although, Sir, I do not wish to overload my good Lord Chamberlain with the ungracious management of the play-houses, yet somebody should take care to prevent the ambassadors to our court from being insulted; and I am glad to recognize the authority here used.

In pure justice to other theatrical managers I beg leave to inform your readers that Mr. Wroughton is manager of Drury-Lane theatre; Mr. John Philip Kemble, of Covent-Garden, (and not Don Philip, or Don John, as ill-naturedly said in a morning print, who certainly did not mean to compliment the Spaniards thereby).

I am truly pleased at the attention you pay to the theatre, and hope you will not relax in your laudable observations; for it is disgusting to read the fulsome panegyrics of our diurnal prints; scarcely any of them have had the hardihood to condemn the thrusting forward Pizarro at the present crisis; none of them in the manly manner you have so ardently expressed yourself.

En passant, Mr. Editor, allow me to remark how very different the noble Spaniards were treating us at the time the Covent-Garden manager, by the aid of Kozeboe-Sheidan's Pizarro, was consigning them to execration. The following is an extract of a letter from Corunna, dated October 16th.

"Generals Sir D. Baird, Manningham, Warde and Crauford went last night to the theatre; a new entertainment was repeated, entitled THE PARLIAMENT OF PLUTUS; OR FERNANDO AND GEORGE TRIUMPHANT; in which Kings Ferdinand VII. and George III. embraced each other several times; this was received with enthusiastic applause, as also GOD SAVE THE KING, which was introduced frequently, and performed with the whole house standing. The British officers were invited into the private boxes, and every Spa-

narrow as to preclude every possibility of even a chance of preservation.—Your observations very justly tend to censure the proprietors for not having (since that melancholy event at which I was present) rendered that theatre more commodious and convenient; it is still a disgrace to them, and to the metropolis, so far as concerns egress and regress, and should be speedily remedied.—In fact, every theatre ought to be completely insulated.

niard seems to recognize an old friend in every Englishman he meets.—Indeed we now see verifying their old proverb, "*Con todo el mundo guerra, y paz con Inglaterra*."—Peace with England and war with all the world."

Now, Mr. Editor, if our London managers continue so intent in performing pieces whose history is against the spirit of patriotism, why not at once dramatize the *Norman Conquest, à la Corse*? They may find one ready for them at Paris, entitled *Guillaume le Conquérant*, in which "Harold is represented as a great coward, in order that he may be like the English;" for though it must be acknowledged they allow us some bravery on the sea, yet the soldiers and the people are taught to believe that we cannot possibly encounter them on land. As this piece was written by order of Buonaparte, at the time of his so much boasted of invasion, I have no doubt it would be soon noticed in the *Moniteur* as a proof of the English people's returning to reason through those virtuous organs the play-houses of the capital!—It would delight the Thuilleries more than the spectacle of Caractacus, though that is written by an *Englishman*, and set off by the splendid decorations of the genius of a *French dancer*;—it would please our enemy perhaps as much as the representation of the Mayor of Garrat, which is now exhibiting at Drury-Lane theatre, to ridicule our militia.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

November, 1808, DRAMATICUS.

COVENT-GARDEN NEW THEATRE.

A new theatre will be erected with all possible expedition, by Robert Smirk, jun. esq. architect, on the site of the late theatre-royal, Covent-garden, and that of the houses adjoining. In order to defray, in part, the great expence attached to this undertaking, the sum of 50,000*l.* we are informed has been already subscribed for, in shares of 500*l.* each, under the immediate patronage of his majesty. Each of the subscribers to receive, clear of the property tax, and all other charges and outgoings whatsoever, an annuity of 25*l.* to commence from the opening of the said new theatre, and to continue for the term of eighty-five years (being the remaining term of the lease, and of all the premises), with the addition of an annual transferrable free admission to any part of the theatre before the curtain, (private boxes excepted), for which the subscribers will be secured by the patent, and the new theatre, with the scenery, machinery, and all other property therein contained.—The subscription to be paid by instalments.—The amount of the insurance money is 43,000*l.*

VIEWS OF SPAIN.

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. VII.

We are desirous, in the present number, of accomplishing two purposes; the first is, that of enabling our readers to judge on the exercise of the duties and authorities of government, as at present established by the Spaniards, in this extraordinary crisis of their nation; and, as we conceive that Catalonia is likely to be before long the scene of important military events, we should, also, be happy to prepare our readers for judging on them with discrimination and correctness. We might have introduced these subjects in succession, as they are distinct in their nature; but according to the best intelligence that has reached us, time presses the consideration of them upon us.

The council of Castile was the highest authority in Spain, and was treated as such by Joseph Buonaparte. It was in some degree analogous to our Privy Council, the Orders of which are regarded as entitled to general obedience, when they are the consequences of regulations authorised by parliament; or when they look forward to speedy support by parliamentary authority. It was also in some degree analogous to our upper house of parliament, as a tribunal of *dernier resort*, and competent to the decision of cases of intricacy and importance. The following account of this council is the most satisfactory with which we are acquainted.

The council of Castile holds the first rank among the councils and tribunals of the kingdom; it is at once a council of administration, which has the inspection of all the interior operations of government, and a sovereign tribunal that has an exclusive cognizance of certain causes, and in certain cases receives appeals from the other tribunals.

The council of Castile is composed of five chambers. The first, the *Sala de Gobierno*, which is confined to the affairs of administration; it also receives references accompanied with necessary forms, brought to the council in extraordinary cases; but it is only to send them to the second *Sala de Gobierno*, or to the *Sala de Justicia*, according to circumstances.

The second *Sala de Gobierno* judges some of the causes brought before the council of Castile by extraordinary reference, but its chief occupation is in matters relative to the

manufactures, bridges, banks, and causeways, of the kingdom.

The chamber of *Mily Quinientos* or of one thousand five hundred, thus called because those who appeal to it from the sentences and judgments of the sovereign tribunals are obliged to deposit fifteen hundred ducats, which they forfeit in case of losing the appeal.

The *Sala de Justicia* has an exclusive cognizance of certain causes, the particulars of which would be uninteresting, and perhaps unintelligible, to most of our readers; and for the judgment of capital causes of a certain description this chamber is united to the others.

The *Sala de Provincia* judges appeals in all important cases, and receives those from the judgments of the two lieutenants civil of Madrid (*Tenientes de Villa*) and from those of the *Alcaldes de Corte* in civil affairs. These form a sixth chamber.

The chamber of the *Alcaldes de Casa y Corte* was formerly the tribunal which always accompanied the court of Spain. Since this is understood to be fixed at Madrid, the tribunal has been fixed there also; and as it formerly had a provincial jurisdiction near the residence of the Sovereign, it has still preserved such a jurisdiction to a certain distance from the capital.

The council of Castile is the only one acknowledged by the *grandees* of Spain, and all its members have the right of *commitimus*.

The head of the council of Castile has the title of president or governor: these two dignities differ but little, except in honorary distinctions. The president of the council of Castile must always be a grandee of Spain. When he appears in public, he has particular privileges.

The office of president of the council of Castile had been revived, after a long interruption, in the person of the count d'Aranda, in one of those critical moments when men of genius become necessary. He discharged the duties of it during seven years, with energy and wisdom.

The oldest members of this council, form what is called in Spain the *Camara*, properly the privy council of the monarch, and at the same time a sovereign tribunal for certain causes, such as all which have relation to the right of patronage, the successions of persons of the royal family, and all contests relative to the rights of cities (*Ciudades*) which differ from *Villas*, the former having a particular jurisdiction, and being represented in the Cortes of the kingdom. Madrid is only a *Villa*, yet is represented in the Cortes like the *Ciudades*. But this is the only exception.

The *Camara* is also the council which issues all acts or patents of royal favour. All places in the magistracy, and all consistorial benefices are conferred by its means. It recommends to his majesty, through the medium of his minister of favour and justice, three persons to fill them, and the king chooses one of the three.

All the members of the *Camara* are ancient counsellors of Castile; these seldom obtain their places without having been presidents of a chancery or an audience, or at least ancient counsellors of one of these tribunals, or *Alcade de Corte*.

Under the circumstances that have lately happened in Spain, the council of Castile was placed in a very delicate and difficult situation. Ferdinand had appointed his uncle Antonio, president of a junta for governing the state. The old council naturally continued to be the channel of communication between the government and the nation, as before. While the French troops were in Madrid the council was under French powers, and was obliged to yield obedience to the peremptory tone of Murat, in his demand for the delivery of the Prince of Peace from his prison. The council however interfered with some effect in saving several of the Spaniards who were taken by the French in the affair of the second of May; and it received verbal and confidential communications from Ferdinand by means of Don J. J. Navarros. In consequence of these, it debated on the propriety of ordering a general increase of the Spanish military, throughout the provinces; but, this, on account of the augmented risk to which it would subject their Princes taken in the toils at Bayonne, was abandoned, as a formal act, or act of the council, and the measure was entrusted to the president the Infant Antonio, who "transmitted instructions privately to the captains general of the provinces, to take every measure consistent with prudence to increase their military force." In the meanwhile the council publicly commanded the most cordial intercourse to be maintained with the French troops, and was under the necessity of appearing to countenance the acts of Murat, and the assumption of Joseph Buonaparte, who, when he arrived at Madrid, lost no time in canvassing this council for its good opinion, and inducing it to lend a sanction by its authority and weight in the state to his ulterior projects. When that usurper quitted Madrid, the whole weight of government rested for a time, on the council of Castile: but the institution of a SUPREME JUNTA of the Kingdom deprived it of the precedence which it had enjoyed, and it has publicly professed obedience, in the present extraordinary circumstances to this new depository of the sovereign power.

We confess, that we had dreaded the effect of Spanish pride and inflexibility on the question of precedence in the arrangement of the powers destined to exercise authority; but, it affords us infinite pleasure to learn that an uniformity of action is likely to be established, and we shall not think the worse of Ferdinand, or his advisers, if measures appear to have been taken by his suggestion, or at his instance, for this purpose.

For the present, the government of Spain is in the Supreme Junta of the kingdom; and as the members which compose it perform no common part on the theatre of events, but are destined either to an enviable immortality, if successful, or to a pitiful distinction among the unfortunate, if unsuccessful, we shall record their installation into office and their names, and close the subject with our best wishes in behalf of their honest and patriotic endeavours to save and serve their country.

List of the Members assembled, or the Junta of Aranjuez, Sept. 23, 1808.

President, *ad interim*: The most excellent Senor the Conde Florida Blanca.—Aragon; Don Francisco Palafox, Don Lorenzo Caloe.—Asturias; The Most Excellent Senor Don Melchor de Jovellanos, the Marquis de Campo Segrado.—Old Castile; Don Lorenzo Bonifaz de Quintan.—Valdes, absent.—Catalonia; The Marquis de Villel, the Marquis de Sabazona.—Cordova; The Marquis de la Puebla, Don Juan de Dios Raber.—Estremadura; Don Martin de Garoy, Don Felix de Ovalle. Grenada; Don Rodrigo Requelinde, Don Luis Gines de Gines y Salido.—Jaen; Don Sebastian de Tocano, Don Francisco Paula Castaneda.—For Majorca, and the adjacent Islands; Don Thomas de Vizi, Don Josef Sanglada de Tajores.—Murcia; The Most Excellent Senor the President, *ad interim*, the Senor Marquis de Villar.—Seville; The Senor Archbishop of Laodicea, the Conde de Tilli.—Toledo: Don Pedro de Ribero, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre.—Valencia; The Conde de Contamina, El Principe de Pio.

In consequence of the agreement of yesterday, the 24th inst. made in a preparatory conference, and by which it was resolved, that at half past nine o'clock this morning, the Supreme Central Junta of government of the kingdom should be installed, to which effect all the most serene deputies, present in this royal residence, amounting to more than two-thirds of the number which should compose the junta of government, who are mentioned alphabetically in the margin, were summoned, the ceremony was observed in the following manner:—The said most serene deputies assembled in the sacristy of the chapel belonging to the palace of the

royal residence, and when formed, seated themselves on the benches placed on both sides for that purpose. They then heard mass, which was celebrated by the most excellent the archbishop of Laodicea, coadjutor of the archbishop of Seville, and deputy of that kingdom: after which the following oath, which had been previously taken by that prelate, was administered by him, upon the book of the holy Evangelists, to all the most serene deputies:

"You swear by God and his Holy Evangelists, and by Jesus Christ crucified, whose sacred image you have here present, that in the employment and functions of a member of the Central Supreme Junta of government of the kingdom, you will defend and promote the preservation and increase of our Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion; that you will be loyal to, and defend our august sovereign Ferdinand VII. and his rights and sovereignty; that you will promote the preservation of our rights and privileges, our laws and usages, and especially those relative to the succession in the reigning family, and those also which are particularly laid down in the same laws; and finally, that you will promote every thing conducive to the general welfare and happiness of this kingdom, and the amelioration of its customs, keeping secret every thing that should be so, protecting the laws from every evil, and persecuting their enemies even at the hazard of your life, safety, and property?—
"So I swear."

"If you do so, God be your helper; and if not, may he punish you, as one who has taken his holy name in vain. Amen."

A solemn Te Deum was sung by the community of barefooted monks of St. Pasqual of this place; and this religious act being concluded, the Junta passed in front of the fine battalion of light troops of Valentia, which was formed in two files from the entrance of the chapel to the staircase of the royal palace, and adjourned to one of the principal halls destined at present for the sitting of the juntas. The opening of the gates of the royal palace, which had been so long shut, the melancholy solitude of the magnificent habitation of our kings, and the remembrance of the epoch at which, and of the reasons for which, they were shut up, drew tears even from the firmest of the spectators. The enthusiasm and interest felt by the people increased, when the most serene deputies proceeded to the great gallery of the principal front of the palace, from which the actual president *ad interim*, Count Florida Blanca, again proclaimed King Ferdinand, and the people followed, often expressing by lively acclamations their joy, and the affections with which they were inspired by a body who were to

fulfil such great hopes, which were the more properly conceived, in proportion to the dignified sincerity with which the most august proceeding which the nation has ever witnessed has been celebrated.

The most serene deputies being placed in their respective stations, and the President having pronounced a short but appropriate discourse, the Junta declared itself legitimately constituted, without any prejudice to the absentees, who, according to the agreement of yesterday, are to compose the Junta of government, in absence of our king and master Ferdinand VII. and ordered a literal certification of this act to be drawn up, and directed to the president of the council, for his information, and that of the tribunal. In the meantime communications are made to him of the last orders agreed on.

MARTIN DE GARCY,

General Secretary *ad interim*.

Royal Palace of Aranjuez, Sept. 27, 1808.

Buonaparte has deceived himself and us very greatly if he do not make Catalonia the scene of tremendous exploits before long. His main effort will certainly be made in the province of Biscay, and in the North West of the Peninsula; but the Eastern coast must expect its share of the convulsions attendant on the atrocities of the times. We have already [Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1146] suggested some particulars relating to this province; in the present paper we shall endeavour to complete them by original communications from another quarter.

We begin our account with Lerida; A city, the walls of which are bathed by the Segra: this river, which forced Cæsar to display the whole of those vast resources which distinguished his genius, presents the soldier who follows his course with an extensive field for meditation and study. From Siuda the first city in Catalonia on the side of Arragon, you next reach Cervera; a city which overlooks a spacious and fruitful plain. Not far from Cervera, is the mountain of Cardonna, covered on the top with a forest of pines, and containing within its bulky sides an inexhaustible salt mine, on which the rays of the sun play with such curious effect as to make it appear a quarry of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. This salt is hard enough even to admit of vases, urns, boxes, and various other utensils being formed of it.

Having passed Igualada, a city which offers nothing that can fix a traveller's attention, you reach Molin de Rey, a remarkable town for its picturesque situation, its numerous paper mills, and the beautiful bridge five hundred and fifty paces in length across the Lobregat, a rivulet which swells into a dangerous tor-

rent after a day's rain, although you might wade across it in fine weather.

Between Igualda and Molin del Rey, you have on your left the prospect of Mont-Serrat, celebrated for its monastery, and the sixty friars whose virtues obtained praise even from a philosopher of the day. The archbishop of Auch, the bishops of Tarbes and Castres passed part of the season of persecution in that retreat, and through their piety and resignation in adversity, acquired the esteem and veneration of their hospitable protectors.

Like all churches in Spain, the convent of Mont-Serrat possesses immense property, accumulated by the piety of the faithful. But who can explore that part of the mountain called the *desert*, without experiencing a sentiment of respect and admiration for those anchorites, who inhabit thirteen hermitages, built on the points of sharp rocks like so many pyramids, which give the mountain an aspect both hideous and picturesque? Those hermits are for the most part old officers or gentlemen, who having long been tossed on the stormy sea of the passions, seek and find true felicity in meditation and silence. These impending rocks, these delightful vallies, covered with cool shades and carpeted with rich verdure; these streams of limpid waters precipitating themselves down the sharp edges of the rocks; the doleful croaking of birds of prey that keep slowly hovering over the black points of rocks that seem to reach the clouds; the soft melody of the nightingale, that breaks on the astonished ear; these hermits who meet prostrate before a cross placed at the entrance of some grotto; those contrasts plunge the soul in a delightful reverie, and sensations little short of divine.

From Molin del Rey the distance is only four leagues to Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia. The road follows the banks of the Lobregat for some time, and afterwards leaves it meandering across a fruitful plain on the right. After having passed through several well built and opulent villages, we come to the *covered cross*; thus called from a lofty cross, placed under an arch supported by columns. It is difficult to imagine a more pleasant landscape and a more majestic prospect, than that which is discovered from this hill. To the right and left the sight loses itself on a plain covered with orange, lemon, olive, fig, and almond trees, set in rows, parting the different estates, or scattered about in the fields. Some pretty country houses and manufactories, the white walls of which reflect the rays of the sun, offer an agreeable contrast with the deep green of the trees. At the distance of a league, and directly opposite, stands the city of Barcelona. It seems as if fresh from the hands of the workmen: the houses painted white on the outside, give it

an appearance of great neatness. Fortified on the land side, this city is protected on the west by Mount Jouy, a lofty mountain crowned with a fortress, from the centre of which rises a signal tower. Between the fortress and the foot of the mountain are vineyards and houses which decorate its sides. On the eastern side the city is overlooked by a citadel built by Philip V. the purpose of which seems rather to awe the inhabitants than to protect them: though it might answer this last intention if absolutely necessary. The sea on the south terminates the picture by a vast semicircular horizon. If, while going down the soft declivity that leads from the covered cross to Barcelona, we look behind us, the eye is agreeably engaged by a chain of mountains that border the plain on the north. The summit of those mountains is covered with groves of pine trees; the sides with vineyards in a high state of cultivation; the foot with villages and country houses farther than the eye can reach, vying with each other in beauty and elegance. On Sundays and other festivals the inhabitants of Barcelona visit these country houses for diversion and pleasure.

Whoever desires to meet with an instance of commercial activity and industry, let him visit Barcelona. Men think of, talk about, and concern themselves in, nothing but speculations; the merchants and manufacturers are crowded together. The city of Barcelona may easily be walked around in an hour, yet it contains 180,000 souls, and the churches, convents, and palaces are numerous, and cover much ground.

The trade of this city consists principally in wine and brandy with the north, in cotton, stuffs and paper with America. Holland alone draws, on an average, 80,000 pipes of wine or brandy yearly from Barcelona. Corn from the coasts of Africa, and flour from the United States of America form other branches of trade; but that with Turkey is abandoned. The Barcelonians supplied the Turks formerly with the caps they use instead of hats. The king invited them some years ago to resume that lucrative branch of trade, but they do not seem inclined to it.

If the Barcelonians neglect much longer the cleansing of their port, before fifty years have elapsed, merchant ships will not be able to enter it. The river Lobregat at the west, and that of Besos at the east, bring down sands which the currents drift into the bay, where they form a bar which vessels of 400 tons burthen can scarcely get over. It is easy to perceive that the sea retires gradually: the little town of Barcelonette, built by the Marquis de la Mina, and separated from Barcelona by a bastion, the walls of which the sea bathed formerly, now appears to be land which the sea has abandoned. In the

gale of the 22^d Dec. 1802, the sea recovered on the N. N. E. of Barcelonette a space of about thirty fathom of the ground it had quitted during the ten preceding years. Three houses were demolished by the waves. Had this retrograde movement of the sea any connection with the earthquake which was felt at that time from St. Petersburg to Algiers? I leave this problem to the determination of the learned.

The Dutch, feeling the advantage of preserving the port of Barcelona, proposed to the Spanish government to dig a new port in the plain between Mount Jouy and the city of Barcelona; this plain is now occupied by gardens which supply the inhabitants with vegetables. They offered to defray the expense, to build the quays, and in compensation for the funds they destined to it, they requested an exclusive privilege of exportation for thirty years. His catholic majesty did not think proper to accede to their proposal. Various plans have been presented since; but till this day they content themselves with the placing some (*maries calopes*) in the port, vessels employed to cleanse the ports, that do not take up in six months so much sand as an easterly or S. westerly gale brings in a few hours. At the time of their majesties' journey to Barcelona in 1802, the king, in return for the testimonies of affection shewn him by the Barcelonians, gave up some duties on merchandize, on condition that their produce should be applied to the necessary works for the preservation of the port.

The most remarkable public buildings are:—The custom-house, the front of which is built in marble. The great room of this edifice is allotted to the meeting of merchants at exchange hours, and serves as a ball-room during the carnival. Also the barracks, a very beautiful building, which may be considered as a sort of fortification to the city. These barracks, of an immense extent overlook the city walk, and one of the largest squares or places in Barcelona: they can only be entered by two gates, which are open on the sides and placed under two batteries that command the sea. Turn the guns and they would destroy the city. One of the gates opens toward the road leading to the fortress on Mount Jouy.

The sovereigns of Spain are known to have employed every means to intimidate the Catalonians, whose restless and turbulent spirit has caused them to revolt several times. The courage and energy they displayed in the defence of Barcelona would have reflected credit on them, had they been legally employed. But that spirit of insurrection is quelled, and in the war of 1793 the Catalonians gave proofs of their loyalty and zeal.

The situation, the walks, and the very air which is breathed at Barcelona, concur to

make it one of the most pleasant residences. It might be wished that the word *dines* (money) were a little less frequent. That word it is said is the second that children are taught to pronounce; and *Dios* (God) the first. The wags go so far as to say, that these two words make but one in the Catalonian language.

Those who love to admire Roman monuments, ought not to quit Catalonia without going to Tarragona, where the Scipios dwelt. It is distant 25 leagues from Barcelona.

Before reaching Villa Franca, about half way between Barcelona and Tarragona, the traveller should stop at the bridge of Llo-danet: this bridge, of a stupendous and bold construction, joins two lofty mountains over the top of which the road passes. An impetuous torrent rolls along between the two rocks with a dreadful noise.

Two leagues before we reach Tarragona, we pass under a triumphal arch, admirably preserved to this day. The construction of this monument dates as far back as the reign of Trajan.

Still following the high road, coasting the sea, appears a little wood of pine trees; where, on the right hand, in a semi-circular open place, we contemplate a tomb which the hand of time has not spared: two small shrubs which have taken root, and grown through the crevices, overshadow this monument: the moss that covers it does not totally conceal two slaves in the attitude of grief. It is not known whose loss they are supposed to deplore. To this monument is attached the name of Scipio's Tomb.

On reaching the top of the high mountain on which the city of Tarragona is built, after admiring the boundless prospect of the ocean, we may examine the walls of a palace of Augustus, which partly serve to enclose the building wherein the governor of the city lodges; we may also explore the remains of an amphitheatre, and read several inscriptions of a more modern date, on stones which the Emperor Charles V. placed in the bastions; and trace an aqueduct which supplied the inhabitants of the Roman Tarragona with water from a distance of seven leagues.

We have already spoken of the port which the citizens of Tarragona had undertaken. It required no less than the constancy and perseverance of Spaniards to surmount the natural obstacles to this work: but they are in a great measure overcome, and the inhabitants begin to enjoy the reward due to their labours. This city must necessarily deprive Barcelona in time of that trade which occasions its present prosperity.

The port of Salon receives at present only the ships that come to take in the 40,000 pipes of wine or brandy which the city of Rens, about a league in land, exports annual-

ly. It is in this small but commercial city that the most extensive glass houses of Catalonia are established.

Switzerland and Italy are visited in quest of picturesque and striking prospects; but I think it difficult to find in those countries any thing more curious and variegated than the road from Barcelona to the Pyrenees, to which route we now return. A painter would stop at every step, and always find some new landscape to delineate.

Having travelled for the space of four leagues in the plain where Barcelona is built, we reach Mataro, a very pretty little town, surrounded with orchards, filled with orange, lemon, almond, and granate trees. Mataro carries on a considerable wine trade, and has several silk, cotton, and lace manufactories, which supply Spanish America with these articles.

On leaving Mataro, we quit the plain; the prospects now lose the monotony of their former regularity, and become truly romantic. Ascending and descending hills covered with vineyards and country houses; crossing valleys filled with olive, orange, and fig trees; sometimes reaching the point of a rock we behold the sea several hundred fathoms below, and fear to be precipitated into it; but a winding in the road discovers a village, the houses of which are of a dazzling whiteness; with its fisheries in front and gardens behind. Having reached the bottom of the hill, and crossed this village, we are delighted with the neatness and industry every house exhibits. At the doors we see children, and young girls, for the most part remarkably healthy and handsome, employed in making lace for the supply of the West Indies, and beguiling their labour with innocent songs. Happiness beams on their features, and simplicity and candour in their deportment. The carriages and travellers that are for ever passing before them do not divert their attention for an instant. Such are the towns of Arenas de Mar, Canet (this has a port and carries on trade with America), St. Pol, Callella and Pineda. At the distance of about half a league from the last we bid adieu to the sea, and enter a mountainous country, covered with green oaks, cork-trees (*álcanorques*), and furze. This gloomy prospect is often diversified by pleasant and fruitful vallies, and after having forded the river Tudara, we enter a plain, overlooked by the city of Girona, built on the declivity of hills, covered with forts and entrenchments. From Girona to Figueras is about four hours travelling across a well cultivated country; the military traveller may observe the position of *Col de Riols*, occupied by the Spanish army that defended the passage of the Fluvia, a river that meanders through a narrow valley at the foot of the hills, which the Spaniards had

crowned with redoubts. It was on the Fluvia that Don Joseph Urrutia stopped the progress of the invading army, and from the position of *Col de Riols* that he wished to undertake the plan he had conceived to drive back the French beyond the mountains: which project peace prevented. We ford the Fluvia and reach Figueras, after two hours march. When we visit the castle of San Fernando, that masterpiece of fortification, the walls and all external works of which are built in free stone; and the barracks, infirmary, stables, storehouses, ramparts and even burying ground are casemated; when we see that castle, which was defended by 8,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, furnished with a numerous artillery, and supplied with plenty of provisions and ammunition, we ask how it could be possible that such a place should have capitulated without firing a shot? When peace with France had been signed, the king of Spain ordered a Court of Inquiry into the conduct of the officer who commanded in San Fernando. He was sentenced to die, but instead of having his head placed on the gates of the place where he had disgraced himself, his catholic majesty commuted the sentence into perpetual banishment.

On quitting Figueras we cross a grove of olive trees. The royal carabineers evinced there several times that the whole army was not composed of such men as the governor of San Fernando. After passing the bridge of Molins, we perceive a cross on the left; it marks the place where the count of La Union fell, as he was storming a battery which he had very nearly reached. That general was always true and brave, but his success was not constant.

Following the high road constantly overlooked by batteries which were erected either for the attack or defence of the two armies: the mind is led to inquire what benefits remain to compensate for all that blood spilt for the good of the present and future generations? Some few more names inscribed on the registers of human immortality! After indulging a few melancholy reflexions—La Jonquieras, the last Spanish habitation, presents itself.

Two hours are sufficient to pass from hence to Perthus, the first French village. Perthus lies at the foot of the fortress of Bellegarde, the bastions and walls of which still bear the marks of Spanish valour, and the talents of Don Antonio Ricardos.

Catalonia, which we have just quitted, was inhabited by the Goths and Alans, who named it *Gothalonia*. It measures seventy leagues in length from east to west, and forty and forty-eight in its least and greatest breadth; it has upwards of eighty leagues of coast along the Mediterranean.

The climate is very healthy, and near the coast delightfully temperate in consequence of the sea breeze, which springs up at ten o'clock every morning, and ceases soon after sunset. The heat of the summer is very supportable; and the winter is scarcely felt on the sea shore; the mountains contiguous to the Pyrenees are covered with snow during the winter, and the cool breeze that blows from that part of the north contributes to the salubrity of the plains.

The population of this principality amounts to about 1,400,000 souls, according to the calculation made some years ago.

This province is generally mountainous. Pine, chesnut, beech, and green oak trees are found on the mountains; corn is cultivated in the plains, but not in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants. Catalonia abounds in marble, jasper, and alabaster quarries. Mines of silver, lead, iron, tin, alum and vitriol, are found there likewise.

MOUNTAIN ASH-TREE BEARING PEARS.

We have already given the history of several unique or remarkable trees: the following may certainly be added to them.

Report speaks of a *mountain ash-tree* in the forest near Bewdly bearing pears. This identical tree was described by Alderman Pitts of Worcester, in the *Philosophical Transactions* as long ago as the year 1678: it still flourishes in the forest of Wyre, near Bewdley, in full strength and beauty. A few years ago it was accurately and scientifically described by Mr. Sowerby in his *English Botany*, under the name of the *Pyrus Domestica*. The plate 350 of that useful and elegant work represents a branch of the tree bearing fruit and flowers, which was sent to the editor, as a specimen, by Lord Viscount Valentia, who then resided in the neighbourhood at his seat at Over Asley. This tree is, I believe, quite a rarity, and I think likely to remain so, as every endeavour to propagate it has hitherto failed of success. The country people call it the "*Willy Pear Tree*."

It is probable that the seeds or saplings of this tree, it being out of the common course of nature, may not have prolific power sufficient to propagate their species. We would recommend a trial of the Chinese method of treating the branches; [compare article CHINA, in *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA*, of the present Number] and if some of the most promising could be induced by careful management to take root, by that means, they would no doubt retain the same powers as they possessed while united to the parent tree. This appears to us to be the most probable mean of establishing this accidental specimen into a species! *Query*—the morality of such a violation of the permanent laws of nature?

HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—As every thing relating to this dreadful malady may be interesting to the public, and though it has escaped your notice in your review of Mr. Barrow's voyage to Cochin China (Vol. I. p. 44.), yet the following excerpt seems to claim attention;—it shews that hydrophobia in the east is produced by the bite of various animals.

"The Dutch doctors in Java," says Mr. B. "are of opinion that certain cases of hydrophobia which have occurred, notwithstanding no instance of canine madness was ever known on the island, may be attributed to climate, and the state of the constitution as affected by it. The bite of the large Indian rat, commonly called the *Bandicoor*, is supposed to occasion hydrophobia and certain death. The bite of an enraged man is said to be as certain of producing hydrophobia as that of a mad dog; two cases of which had happened not long before our arrival.

"A man, in a moment of rage which originated in a furious scuffle, bit another in the arm. Three days after the patient was attacked with fever, but no particular regard was had to the wound. The surgeon observed that he was in a state of continued delirium; and that he had a strong aversion to water. On the fourth day the surgeon on entering the apartment, found him stabbing himself repeatedly with a knife. When a glass of water was presented to him, the most ghastly spasmodic convulsions were observable in his face, and over his whole body, accompanied with such a degree of terror that he exclaimed: "Water! Oh Jesus, have mercy on me!" This terror increased on wiping his bloody hands with a wet napkin, when, in convulsive agonies, he called out, "Oh God, water!" Perceiving clearly that hydrophobia had supervened from the bite received in anger, the surgeons resolved to treat him accordingly, but he died in the afternoon of the same day.

"Pliny classes the bite of a man among the very worst of wounds given in this manner. Dr. Le Dulx mentions, in the "*Transactions of the Batavian Society*," several instances of hydrophobia succeeding to the bite of enraged animals, as the case of a bay bit by a duck; and of a feeder of cocks who, being pecked in the hand by one of these animals in separating it from its antagonist, died under every symptom of hydrophobia and madness. The bite of the common domestic cat, rendered furious by provocation, is well known to produce hydrophobia."

Yours, &c.

LECTOR.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

In p. 237 of the present volume, we gave a History of the Foundation and Progress of this National Institution; we now insert a Synopsis of the Contents of this magnificent and interesting Repository, 1808.

On entering the gate of the Museum, a spacious quadrangle presents itself, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side, and the main building on the north; the two wings being allotted for the dwellings of the officers. This building measures 216 feet in length, and 57 in height. The Architect, Peter Pugget, a native of Marseilles, and an artist of the first eminence in his time, was sent over from Paris by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, for the purpose of constructing this Mansion.

GROUND FLOOR.

The Library of Printed Books

Is on the first floor of this grand Edifice, consisting of twelve rooms. Strangers are not conducted through these apartments, as the mere sight of the outside of books cannot convey either instruction or amusement. They are arranged under fourteen general heads. The room containing Ecclesiastical History is at present the Reading Room.

An Alphabetical Catalogue of the Library was printed in the year 1787, in two volumes folio; but as great accessions have been obtained of late, this Catalogue is now under revision, and a new edition, greatly enlarged, is almost ready for press.

The companies, on being admitted, are conducted up the great staircase, the decorations of which have been lately restored. The paintings on the ceiling, representing Phæton petitioning Apollo for leave to drive his chariot, are by Charles de la Fosse, who was deemed one of the best colourists of the French school, and who was chosen to execute a part of the paintings on the cupola of the dome of the Invalids, which are ranked among the *admiranda* of Paris. The landscapes and architectural decorations are by James Rousseau, whose particular skill in perspective has at all times been held in high estimation.

UPPER FLOOR.

1st Room: Modern Works of Art.

This Room contains a miscellaneous collection, from all parts of the world, arranged as near as possible in geographical order, viz.: Europe, 4 cases; Asia, 3; Africa, 1; South America, 1; E. Coast of N. America, 1; W. Coast of N. America, 4; Otaheite, 4; Sandwich Islands and Marquesas, 4; Friendly Islands, 2; New Zealand, 2; and various small articles in a table.

The ceiling, representing the fall of Phæton, was painted by La Fosse.

2d Room empty at present.

Department of Manuscripts.

3d Room. Lansdown Library of Manuscripts.

4th Room. The Collections of MSS. by Sir H. Sloane—Dr. Birch—Mr. Halhed—Mr. Hasted, &c. A Catalogue was published by Rev. S. Ayscough, in 1772.

5th Room. Part of the Harleian Library of MSS.

6th Room. First Part of Harleian MSS; and Additions since the establishment of the Museum.

Additions by gift, bequest, and purchase, among which are particularly remarkable: 57 volumes of public acts relating to the history of England, from 1115 to 1608, collected by Rymer, but not printed in his *Fœdera*; and 64 volumes of rolls of Parliament; deposited in the Museum by the House of Lords.—47 volumes, relating to the history of Ireland, presented by Rev. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter.—43 volumes of Icelandic manuscripts, presented by Sir Joseph Banks.—41 volumes, decisions of the commissioners for settling the City estates after the fire of London, presented by Thomas Cowper, Esq.—44 volumes relating to the history of music, bequeathed by Sir John Hawkins.—47 volumes of music, chiefly church music, by old composers, bequeathed by James Matthias, Esq.—38 volumes of MSS and 9 of drawings, collections towards a topography of Sussex, bequeathed by Sir Wm. Burrell, Knt. and 44 volumes by Sir Wm. Musgrave, Bart.—A collection of MSS. chiefly relating to the county and University of Cambridge, bequeathed by Rev. W. Cole, M. A.

Two rolls of the Pentateuch on vellum, one of considerable antiquity.

An original deed in Latin, written on papyrus, being a conveyance of land to a monastery, dated Ravenna, anno 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library; and a large specimen of the reed (*Cyperus Papyrus*) of which that kind of paper is made: also an Italian note to Sir W. Hamilton written on modern papyrus, explaining the mode of preparing it.

7th Room. The Royal Library of Manuscripts, deposited in 33 Presses; and the Cottonian Library of Manuscripts, deposited in 37 Presses.

A Catalogue by Mr. Planta, was printed by His Majesty's command, in 1802, fol.

In the Cottonian library are deposited 94 volumes of extracts, chiefly relating to the Exchequer, collected by Thomas Madox, Esq.

In a glazed frame, is the original of Magna Charta belonging to the Cottonian library; and by the side of it is a fac-simile engraving of it, by Pine. The original of the Articles preparatory to the signing of the great Charter,

perfect with the seal, presented by the late Earl Stanhope.

The Saloon.

The dome of this grand apartment was painted by La Fosse. It has generally been described as representing the Apotheosis of Iris. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, deviates still farther from the truth, by naming the subject the Apotheosis of *Iris*; but the most probable conjecture is, that the painter meant to exhibit the birth of Minerva, that Goddess fully armed being the most prominent figure. Jupiter is immediately above her; and about him are three female figures with stars over their heads, administering to him; one of them pouring nectar, or some healing ointment, upon his head. On one side of Minerva is Vulcan; and close to him Cupid with an axe in his hand: on the other side is Mercury, seemingly starting to announce the happy tidings on earth. The other heathen divinities surround this group in admiration of the event: and in a lower compartment, opposite the chimney, are the Vices expelled from Heaven on the manifestation of Wisdom.

In six medallions near the corners of the room are some of the principal achievements of Minerva. Between these are groups of winged boys, emblematically alluding in their several employments, to Arts, Sciences, Commerce, and War.

The landscapes and architectural decorations are by J. Rousseau: the garlands of flowers by John Baptist Monoyer, the most eminent flower painter of his time.

Over the chimney is a full length portrait of King George II. by Shackleton: and in the middle window stands a table, composed of a variety of lavas from Mount Vesuvius, presented by the Earl of Exeter.

Department of Natural History.

8th Room. *Minerals.*—This room contains, besides the local collections in the cases round the room, the valuable donation of Mr Cracherode disposed in two tables, nearly in the Linnæan order; and a much more extensive series arranged according to Werner's system of Mineralogy, in 210 drawers in the imposts round the room.

Also Minerals from Derbyshire—Siberia—The South Seas—Volcanic Productions—Rock Stones, from Germany—and miscellaneous; several Meteoric Stones, that fell in France, in Yorkshire, and in the East-Indies.

9th Room. *Petrifications and Shells:* also several fossil bones; as of the N. American Mammoth, &c.—and the Cracherodean Collection of Shells.

Along the bottom of the tables in this and the next room are deposited a great number of volumes and packets, containing collections of dried plants; and as these articles are liable

to much injury from sudden and careless handling, it is hoped that no person will attempt to remove them without particular leave.

10th Room. *Vegetables. Zoophytes.* British corallines, disposed in such a manner as to represent landscapes; they consist of the several species, figured and described by the celebrated Mr. Ellis.

Sir Hans Slane's collection of insects; somewhat injured by length of time.

In the imposts round this room runs a series of drawers, containing a very numerous collection of seeds, fruits, and other vegetable articles.

Over the chimney are two fern trees.

Over the door next the chimney is a small or young, but very perfect, specimen of a curious fish, that grows to a vast size, is armed with a large horn, and is sometimes known to attack a ship (which it perhaps mistakes for a whale), and that with such force as to drive the horn or sword through the timber. An example of this, from a larger fish of that kind, is preserved in the same frame; and also the tail of a large one over the case.

11th Room. *The Birds* in this room are disposed, so far as convenience would admit, according to the Linnæan mode of arrangement, viz. into six great divisions or orders, the separations of which are marked by white lines between each. Some birds however, on account of the large size of the cases in which they are contained, could not conveniently be stationed in their proper order, and are therefore disposed on the upper part of the general divisions.

We must not omit a curious picture, executed long ago in Holland, of that extremely rare and curious bird the Dodo, belonging to the tribe Gallinæ, and a native of the island of Bourbon. The picture was taken from a living specimen, brought into Holland soon after the discovery of the passage to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, by the Portuguese.

12th Room contains a general and extensive collection of fishes, serpents, lizards, frogs, &c. as well as many specimens of quadrupeds, preserved in spirits.

Department of Antiquities.

1st Room. *The Terra Cottas* belonging to the collection of the late C. Townley, Esq. 79 articles.

2d Room. *Greek and Roman Sculptures,* 17 articles.

3d Room. *Ditto,* 46 articles.

4th Room. *Ditto,* 15 articles.

5th Room. *Roman Sepulchral Antiquities.* 45 articles: among them a mosaic pavement, lately discovered in digging the foundations for the new buildings at the Bank of

England; presented by the Directors of the Bank.

6th Room. Greek and Roman Sculptures, 100 articles.

7th Room. Roman Antiquities, 8 articles.

8th Room. Egyptian Antiquities. Egyptian mummies with their coffins, also a manuscript taken from a mummy, written on papyrus, in the Egyptian language.

The smaller articles contained in this room, too numerous to be separately described in a succinct account, consist of mummies of the Ibis, and of sacred animals; of idols in wood, stone, porcelain, and bronze; of vases, the lids of which are severally adorned with a head of Isis, a hawk, a wolf, or a baboon: of fragments of statues; of sistrums, amulets, and a great variety of other monuments of art, which serve to illustrate the religious worship of the ancient Egyptians.

9th Room. Egyptian Sculptures. Principally collected by the French in different parts of Egypt: they came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, September, 1801. They were brought to England, in Feb. 1802, under the care of Col. Turner, and were sent, by order of his Majesty, to the British Museum. 39 articles.

No. 1. Is a large Egyptian sarcophagus, of breccia, brought from the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. It is covered with hieroglyphics both within and without. —This has had the name of "Alexander's Tomb," conferred on it by some.

No. 2. Is another large Egyptian sarcophagus, of black granite, also covered with hieroglyphics, inside and outside: it was brought from Grand Cairo, where it was used by the Turks as a cistern: they called it, "The Lover's Fountain."

No. 23. Is the Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, one in hieroglyphics, another in the ancient vernacular language of Egypt, and another in Greek. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy V. had rendered his country; and were engraved, after his death, by order of the High Priests, during the minority of his son, Ptolemy VI.

10th Room. Greek and Roman Sculptures, 86 articles.

11th Room. Coins and Medals. 1. Ancient Coins; 2. Modern Coins; 3. Medals. The first of these heads consists of Greek and Roman coins. The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those which are struck with Greek characters, in Greece or elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities, which were independent of the Romans. With this class are placed likewise the coins of free states and cities, which made use of either the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other characters. The Roman

coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

The third head comprises a class considerably more modern.

12th Room. Collection of Sir W. Hamilton, 78 cases, containing an extensive variety of antiquities.

13th Room. Prints and Drawings. In this room is deposited the extensive and valuable collection of prints and drawings, the most important part of which was bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. —The contents of this Room, as well as those of the coins and medals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, by particular permission.

From a schedule, which was handed about at the time of the purchase, we collect the following totals of the contents of Sir Hans Sloane's Museum; but as this document is by no means authentic, we must request our readers to consider these numbers rather as approximations than as accurate enumerations.

Library of printed books and manuscripts, including books of prints and drawings.....		Vols. 50,000
Coins and medals.....	23,000	
Antique idols, utensils, &c.....	1,125	
Cameos, intaglios, seals, &c.....	1,500	
Vessels, utensils, of agate, jasper, &c.....	542	
Anatomical preparations of human bodies, parts of mummies, calculi, &c.....	756	
Quadrupeds and their parts.....	8,186	
Birds and their parts, eggs and nests.....	1,172	
Fishes and their parts.....	1,555	
Amphibia.....	521	
Crustacea.....	1,436	
Shells, echini, entrochi.....	5,845	
Insects.....	5,439	
Corals, sponges, zoophytes.....	1,421	
Stones, ores, bitumens, salts, &c.....	9,942	
Volumes of dried plants.....	334	
Mathematical instruments.....	55	
Miscellaneous artificial curiosities.....	2,092	
MS. catalogues of the whole Museum,		
58 vols. fol. and 8 quarto.		

We have now given a complete detail of the contents of this noble establishment, and from the augmentations which it is constantly receiving, we indulge the hope that it will ere long become the first repository of its kind, in point of utility and consequence, that the world can boast.

HEBREW BIBLICAL MSS. IN CHINA.

IN *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 341, may be seen Dr. Kerr's very interesting account of the extant copies of parts of Holy Scripture among the Syrian Christians at Cochin, and, as every thing tending to further discoveries of a like kind, has its importance either immediate or relative, we take a pleasure in laying before our readers, what information has lately reached us from the Continent, on the subject of copies of parts of the Hebrew Scriptures, extant in China, with the addition of the first and second books of the *Maccabees in Hebrew*. The discovery of this enlargement to our stores of Hebrew philology may prove of considerable consequence to sacred literature; these books may gratify us with phrases hitherto found but once only in what we already possess, (and therefore difficult) elucidated by position or connection; or words, which now, to speak Hebraically, "have neither friend nor brother," may receive their true sense, from their cognates, in these historical documents. If the Greek translations that we already possess are faithful, these novelties will offer but little difficulty; if they present additional facts, that will be so much gain to general history: and to a period of history which we are previously acquainted with, and on which we can judge, by means of the Greek writers.

Our readers will observe for themselves, the alleged deficiencies of books, preserved by these Jews, with the damaged state of the most valuable, but as great obscurity reigns over the whole of the account, that particular may justly be doubted. Not every applicant was likely to be favoured with a confidential communication of *all* the books held sacred by this community. Not every one is master of the Hebrew language sufficiently to command the attention of the *Custos* of such MSS. Not every one is sufficient judge of the probable age of a MS. to venture an opinion on that circumstance; and a person, adequately qualified, would perhaps find great difficulty in obtaining from the jealous government of China, permission to visit and examine Kai-fong-fu, at leisure. We have, however, discharged our duty in reminding the learned world of these remains of antiquity, of biblical antiquity, and must leave to Providence the direction to those means which may be happily instrumental in rendering these long buried documents of use to our Holy Religion, and to Sacred Literature.

Observations on the History of the Jews in China: together with a Description of their Sacred Books in the Synagogue of Kai-fong-fu; with an Appendix respecting the Origin of the Pentateuch; by P. Ignatius Kögler. Published at Halle in 1806, in German.

Published at Halle in 1806, in German.

THE very early period at which the Jews had arrived and settled, in China, is a very remarkable circumstance in the history of that people. In the year 73 of the Christian æra; of course, very shortly after the destruction of Jerusalem, according to some writers of strict veracity, seventy Jewish families, taking their route from Persia, through Chorasan and Samarcand, settled in China. That inquisitive writer, Paulus, about 20 years ago (in a letter to Eichhorn) compared this alleged date of the arrival of the Jews in China with a chronological account, discovered among the Jews at Cochin, respecting some of their brethren who had settled in the Mogul territory 187 years before the birth of Christ. By the comparison of these accounts with each other, he has proved the probable authenticity of both. The merits of the Jesuits in modern times in their endeavours to propagate Christianity in that vast empire, is well known. This industrious and indefatigable sect deserve our thanks for their communications respecting the Jews there, the most remarkable of which comprises an account of the Sacred Writings preserved in the Synagogue of Kai-fong-fu, the metropolis of the province of Honan. The first remarks on this subject are by Murr, in the 7th part of his *Journal of Arts and Literature*, under the title of *Notitia quædam P. Ignati Kœgleri de Bibliis Judæorum in Imperio Sinensi*. The original was published by him with additions in 1805. Of that work the present appears to be a translation, with remarks by the editor, elucidations by de Sacy, and O. G. Tyehsen, and a letter of P. Gozani. The remarks are preceded by an account of sundry treatises respecting the Chinese Jews; among which those of Deguignes, Renaudot, and Brotier, certainly are the best. The remarks themselves contain nothing but extracts from the writings mentioned, and consequently nothing new. The German translation of Kögler's original Latin can boast of but slender attractions, and presents no additional researches or information.

Mr. M. the translator, says he undertook this work not merely for the learned, but in hopes he might interest the European Jews on the subject; these are, however, so much occupied in passing events at home, that they cannot be supposed to take any lively interest in what concerns their brethren at such an immense distance.

The account of the Sacred Writings in the possession of the Chinese Jews, may be abridged into the following statement.

They preserve their Hebrew writings in their public Synagogue at Kai-fong-fu, which was built in the year 1163. In the most

holy place are seen thirteen rolls of parchment, containing the Thorah (the law) placed on tables, like tabernacles; each is provided with a covering; twelve are placed in honour of the twelve tribes, and one in honour of Moses. The latter is the only one now remaining of the old copies. The others were consumed in a great conflagration which happened about 200 years ago. All the books of the Synagogue perished in that disaster, except this one copy, which was saved, though greatly damaged. The twelve mentioned above are copies, afterwards transcribed from that which was saved. The other Hebrew books are preserved in side closets, which are always kept locked. The Jews have some other Hebrew books; but most of these are much damaged, and some of them are totally illegible. The Thorah has but 53 Paraschoth (divisions or sections) the 52d and 53d being reckoned but one. The biblical books are divided into four classes, 1. The Pentateuch. 2. The Supplement, viz. Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, and the Psalms. 3. The Book of Ceremonies, or the Ritual Book; the Prophets, and the Books of Chronicles. 4. The historical books, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah, and the two books of the Maccabees, all in Hebrew. The Proverbs, Job, Solomon's Song, and Ecclesiastes, they have not; however, they may, perhaps, says Kœgler, have more books than they acknowledge, or more than they themselves know of, as they are exceedingly ignorant, and do not seem to evince the least inclination for literature or science; neither will they suffer any person to take any books away from their places, and it is impossible to run them over singly in the Synagogue; as they lie there in the greatest confusion.

The pronunciation of the Hebrew language by these Jews, is very different from that of the European Jews:—For example, תורה, they pronounce *Thoulaha* or *Thoulaze*; בראשית *Picleschitze*; שמות *Schmotze*; ויקרא *Vajekelo*; במדבר *Piemizepaul*; הדברים, *Tevclium*.

It appears from this account that the information contained in Kœgler's description of the books extant among the Chinese Jews will not greatly enrich Hebrew Biblical literature. The most desirable circumstance to be known, if we could discover it, would be the age of these manuscripts; but nothing can be collected from the Jews themselves with any degree of certainty on this point. Eichhorn noticed these MSS. in his preface, but his observations, that the different writers who have mentioned them, had but a dark and imperfect view of them, is very correct, and we are still therefore uncertain whether they may or may not deserve

investigation. M. Kœgler himself does not appear to have been in Kai-fong-fu, from any hint in his notes; and he certainly would not have omitted that circumstance, had he himself seen these Chinese MSS. According to the history of the Chinese missionaries, his residence was at Pekin; his notes, we may presume, were compiled from the accounts of other Fathers. This however is certain, that Hebrew literature is not the study for which the sons of Loyola have been greatly celebrated, or on which they have most earnestly piqued themselves.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE EARLIEST DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS IN BRAZIL, TOGETHER WITH SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE QUALITY, &c. OF THOSE PRECIOUS STONES, THE LAWS RESPECTING THEM, &c. &c.

There was a time when diamonds were found only in the East Indies, principally in the lower part of Indostan; and during the period when the Portuguese were powerful in the east, the whole of the European commerce in diamonds was carried on through Lisbon. These precious stones were brought from Goa, which is adjacent to Golconda, where the famous diamond mines of the east are situated. The Dutch having obtained the ascendancy in India deprived the Portuguese of a source of wealth, which chance, however, soon restored to them. In 1729, the colonists of Brazil discovered those diamond mines, which at present supply the chief demand of Europe.

Near the town of *Serro do Frio*, says Don Sarmento, in the Government of the Gold Mines, there is a place called by the natives *Cay-The-Meria*, where, as well as in the little river named *do Milho Verde*, they have found gold for several years back. The miners, who dig the gold in these parts, sift the earth, and the sand on the river's bank, for the purpose of separating the ore. In performing this operation, it frequently happened, that they found several stones, of which, at first, they made no account; and it was not till 1728, that a miner bethought himself of working or grinding the stones, the result of which was, that he found them to be diamonds. He thenceforward took care not to let one of them escape his attention, and the other miners, following his example, eagerly sought after these valuable gems. After having carefully searched the earth, they had recourse to the river, where they not only found the diamonds in greater abundance, but procured them with the utmost facility. Experience and a little reflection led them to imagine, that the diamonds came from a distance, that they were

not the produce of the places wherein they were found, but were brought thither by the current of the river: nevertheless, their source has not hitherto been discovered. Sanguine hopes are however entertained on this subject, as in mining several mountains adjacent to the town, innumerable particles of a hard and beautiful species of crystal have lately been met with.

The weight of the Brazil diamonds is, ordinarily, from a grain to six carats; there are some, however, of greater size, and one has been found which weighs no less than 46 carats.

According to the author above named, in hue, solidity, and every other property the Brazil diamonds are equal to those of the east, but there are few jewellers who hold this opinion. It is observable, he adds, that the diamonds found nearest to the surface of the earth, being consequently exposed to the action of the air and the sun, are more strongly incrustated than the others, and, of course, lose more in the polishing. It is not absolutely certain, says Sarmiento, that the diamonds of Brazil are brought down by the torrents; and such too is the decided opinion of the author of "*L'Histoire des deux Indes*."

From the moment that the Portuguese discovered diamonds in Brazil, they pursued their researches; and with such success that one fleet from Rio Janiero brought home 1146 ounces. This abundant supply lowered the price of the article by three fourths; but the Portuguese minister adopted measures which quickly restored it to its original standard.

A company, with an exclusive privilege to seek for, and to vend, the diamonds of Brazil, was instituted; and in order to limit its cupidity, it was allowed to employ no more than 600 slaves: afterwards, however, this restriction was annulled, and the company was permitted to employ as many slaves as it should think proper, on paying 600 cruzadas (about £75 sterling) for every miner. By the two contracts, the court reserves for its own use every diamond which shall be found to exceed a certain weight. A law, which forbid, under pain of death, any infringement on this privilege, did not appear sufficient to insure compliance with it, but rather tended to depopulate the places adjacent to the spot, and to turn the surrounding country into a vast desert. Within the space of 100 leagues, there is only one village to be seen, and this is inhabited by the agents and slaves of the company!

The agent of this privileged body in Europe, was no other than the government itself. Prior to the emigration of the court of Portugal to the Brazil, whatever the produce of the mines might be, government delivered to

one contractor diamonds to the amount of 5,000,000 cruzadas or £1,125,000 sterling, and no more, annually, in virtue of an express agreement to that effect, which has ever been held sacred: the price of the diamond was rated advantageously to the contractor. These precious stones are bought in a raw state by us, or by the Dutch, and after being cut, are disseminated throughout Europe, but especially France, where this gem was most eagerly bought up. They are less hard, pellucid, and brilliant, than those of the East Indies, but they are far whiter. Their value is about £10 per cent under that of the former. The law, which insures to the king of Portugal the exclusive possession of the largest diamonds found in Brazil, ordains that the slaves who find them shall be granted their freedom, and that the king shall pay their master 400,000 *reis*. If a free-man be the finder, he is to have a similar sum. These promises are likewise held forth to such slave or free-man as shall discover those who conceal diamonds. If a slave discover his master, the king grants him 200,000 *reis*, besides his liberty. Those who act contrary to this law, not only lose the diamonds which they purloin, and their slaves, but often are put to death. The punishments inflicted on the slaves are, commonly, whipping, condemnation to the galleys for life, or immediate death.

The diamond seekers are obliged to render an exact account to the king's commissary of all such diamonds as they or their slaves discover. The commissary deposits the diamonds in a case covered with iron, and secured by three locks: he has possession of one of the keys, the viceroy has another, and the Provado de Hazienda Real, has the third. This case is put into a second, on which are placed the seals of the three personages already mentioned; the three keys being inclosed within it. The Viceroy is not permitted to view the contents of the cases, but merely consigns the whole to the third strong box, upon the lock of which he places his seal. The opening of the treasure takes place in the presence of the king, who makes choice of such diamonds as he approves of, paying to the finders a price which is regulated by the law already mentioned.

"There never has been found a diamond," says the Abbé Raynal, "which could be put in competition with that sent from Brazil to the king of Portugal: its weight being 1680 carats or 12½ oz. Although there is no mode of ascertaining its value, yet an English writer has been bold enough to compute it at the enormous sum of £224,000,000 sterling!!—If, however, as some lapidaries assert, this reputed diamond be a topaz, the above computation must be egregiously erroneous."

BELL RINGING.

We are favoured with the following table by a correspondent who professes the pleasure he has received from those articles on the same subject, that have already appeared in our work: but he requests information on the origin and antiquity of the custom of Bell-Ringing in our island, which he supposes to be altogether indigenous. He inquires also, who adopted the names of majors, bob-majors? &c.; how beginners learn, and whether there be any thing like a gamut of the art?—We should be glad of satisfactory information on the subject.

There are 12 peals of 12 bells in England, viz. 7 peals of 12 in London, and 5 peals of 12 at the following places: Harwich, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, Cambridge, and Cirencester:—And in Great Britain and Ireland there are—50 peals of 10—360 peals of 8—600 peals of 6—and 500 of 5; besides 700 peals of 4, 3, and 2 bells.

The following table is the full extent of changes that can be produced upon each number of bells:

Peal of 2 bells produces	2 changes
3.....	6
4.....	12
5.....	120
6.....	720
7.....	5,040
8.....	40,320
9.....	362,880
10.....	3,628,800
11.....	39,916,800
12.....	479,001,600

To ring the whole peal on 12 bells, keeping the bells continually going, will take *forty-four* years, the tenor weighing 40 cwt. or upwards, at the speed of about 12 changes each minute. [Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1077, 1233,—II. p. 1049,—III. p. 338.

STIPENDIARY CURATES.

In addition to the letter of the right hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Dr. Mansell Bishop of Bristol, (inserted at large in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 209 *et seq.*) we present our readers with the following opinion of the venerable Bishop of London, just issued from the press. We presume these respectable documents will be thought sufficiently explanatory on the subject: they will serve for reference when it again comes under the notice of the legislature in the approaching session of parliament.

Substance of a Speech on the Second Reading of the Curate's Bill in the House of Lords, June 27, 1808. By the Right Rev. BELBY PORTEUS, D.D. Bishop of London.

MY LORDS:—In rising to support this bill, I must first make my acknowledgements to your lordships, for your indulgence to me in allowing it to take the precedence of other most important matters which were fixed for this day. This is a great accommodation to me, in my present very infirm state of health. Indeed, on that account, I should have spared your lordships the trouble of hearing me at all, had I not been so deeply impressed with the great importance of this bill, not only to a large and meritorious class of the English clergy, but to the general interests of religion and the church of England, to the credit of its ministers, and the spiritual welfare of the people, that I thought it my indispensable duty (even incompetent as I feel myself to address this house in the manner I ought, and to present my thoughts to your lordships with that correctness and in that lucid order I could wish) to add my feeble efforts to the more effectual exertions of other noble lords in favour of this bill.

The bill before your lordships has two great objects in view.

The first is, to enforce the residence of curates upon their cures.

The second, to increase their stipends on livings exceeding 400*l.* a year; by giving them a certain proportion of the clear yearly income.

I. With respect to the first, there will, I am persuaded, be no difference of opinion among your lordships.

You will, I am sure, all agree with me, that the first and most important duty of a clergyman, whether curate or incumbent, is *RESIDENCE*. It is that on which all other duties rest as their foundation; for till he is *AT HIS POST*, at his proper station, he cannot act, he can do nothing.

An idea indeed has of late prevailed, that the duties of a parish may be performed *at a distance*; at the distance of four or five miles or more: and several clergymen satisfy themselves with this, which they are pleased to call *virtual residence*. But in this they are, I conceive, greatly mistaken.

The duty of a parochial clergyman does not consist merely in preaching and reading prayers on Sundays, but in various other most important functions and branches of the pastoral care; in personal conversation with his parishioners on religious subjects, in visiting the sick, in reforming the vicious, in encouraging the virtuous, in catechising the children, in protecting the poor, in superintending parochial schools, and promoting peace, good will, and harmony among the people.

These kind offices are not the work of a single Sunday, or of a day or two in the week, but they are performed occasionally and gradually, under a general system indeed, but at convenient seasons only and accidental opportunities; and therefore require *constant residence and constant vigilance*.

For this reason, it is most devoutly to be wished that there should be a *RESIDENT CLERGYMAN*, either incumbent or curate, in every parish throughout the kingdom. The good effects of it would be incalculable, and in one respect more particularly, in checking the growth of schism.

Great complaints are every day made of the increase of sectaries, and I believe not without reason. And one great cause of it, I am persuaded, is the want of resident clergymen, to counteract their influence. They most commonly invade those parishes where the flock is without a shepherd living amongst them. They seldom intrude themselves on a parish where there is a resident minister performing all his sacred functions with zeal, with activity, with assiduity and perseverance.

For all these reasons, your lordships will, I think, be of opinion, that this part of the bill which requires and enforces the residence of curates, is not only unobjectionable, but in the highest degree necessary and useful.

II. The other object of the bill is to augment the salaries of curates, on benefices which exceed 400l. a year; by assigning to them one-fifth of the clear annual income of the living.

Now this, my lords, I confess, appears to me, after much consideration, a fair and impartial and equitable partition of the revenue between the incumbent and the curate.

At present, no curate is by law entitled to more than 75l. a year, with the use of the parsonage-house and premises, or 15l. a year in lieu of them. Will any of your lordships say that in the present times, when the price of all the common necessities of life is double and treble of what it was twenty years ago, that this is a sufficient maintenance for a man of a learned and honourable profession, who is expected to support a respectable appearance in his parish, to assist the poor, and to maintain (as it frequently happens) a wife and a large family of children? Your lordships must be sensible that the condition of such a man, with only 75l. a year to maintain himself and his family with food, fuel, and clothing, is a state of absolute beggary. And the fact is, that great numbers of curates, even in this opulent diocese, are in a state of extreme penury and wretchedness. I have good reason to know this to be the case. I know many that are at this moment struggling under the severest difficulties, and I could easily pourtray to your lordships such scenes of distress as would, I am confident, make an impression on your compassionate minds in favour of this suffering class of men, which you could not resist.

I. That they stand in need of some relief, I believe all your lordships will allow; but it is contended at the same time, that a *fifth* of the incumbent's income is too large a proportion to assign them.

But can it be maintained, my lords, that when the value of the benefice is 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000l. a year (for there are several benefices even of that value) that the curate shall have no more than 75l. a year? Can your lordships think it a hard thing upon an incumbent enjoying a benefice of suppose 1500l. a year, to pay his curate out of that sum 150l. a year (which is putting an extreme case) while he is enjoying at a distance the other four parts? For I beg your lordships to observe, and carry it in your minds, that this bill relates solely to *non-resident incumbents of very large livings*; and that though the bishop may, if he pleases, assign the curate a fifth part, he is not bound to do it. The clause which gives this power is only permissive, not

compulsory. But suppose a fifth is given; will any one contend, that on a living of 1500l. a year, 250l. is too much for the curate, who does the whole duty of perhaps a very populous and laborious parish; but that 1250l. is not at all too much for the incumbent, who does nothing, or next to nothing, during the whole year? Can that be called an unjust and oppressive tax on such a non-resident, and non-efficient incumbent?

But, my lords, I have further to observe on this head, that one fifth of the income, which some noble lords think too much, is not near so large a proportion of the income as you have already given to curates on livings not exceeding 400l. a year, in the act called the *Curate's Act*, which passed in the year 1796.

In that act, the bishop is empowered to assign a salary of 75l. a year to the curate of any benefice, wherever he judges it expedient and just so to do. Now, my lords, 75l. is one fourth of a living of 300l. a year—it is more than one third of a living of 200l. a year, and it is one half of a living of 150l.

Will now any one assert that it is an enormous thing to give the curate 250l. a year on livings of 500l. 1000l. and 2000l. when only twelve years ago this very house empowered the diocesan to give a fourth, a third, and one half of livings of 300l. 200l. and 150l. a year respectively?

I think I may safely rest the whole argument on the answer that will be given to this question, which I humbly beg to leave upon your lordships' minds.

2. But it has been further said, that the bill is an unjust invasion of private property.

No one can have a more sacred regard to private property than myself, and if I could be convinced that this bill was a violent and unexampled invasion of private property, I should be as great an enemy to it as any one of your lordships. But, my lords, it is my most decided and conscientious opinion, that this is not the case.

For if an ecclesiastical benefice can with any propriety be called a *property* at all, it is without doubt a *peculiar species* of property. It is not a freehold estate liable to no deductions, but parochial and parliamentary taxes. It is, strictly speaking, an office having certain duties, certain services, certain functions of religion annexed to it, which the incumbent is bound to perform as the very condition of his possessing that office. This condition is expressly prescribed at the very time when he is invested with that office: I mean at his institution to his benefice. The bishop then says to him—"I do by these presents commit unto you the cure and government of the souls of your parishioners, and do authorize you to preach the word of God in the said parish."

These conditions, then, he is strictly bound to fulfil in his own person, for not one word is here said about a substitute. But if he is unavoidably prevented from so doing, then he is bound to procure a competent substitute, with a salary sufficient not merely to keep him and his family from starving, but sufficient to raise him above contempt, and enable him to support that respectability of character without which he will lose all weight and influence with his parishioners.

When noble lords say that this is an invasion of private property, unprecedented and not to be en-

dured, they quite forget that in the act of 12th Anne, and the 36th of George III. there is the very same invasion of private property: nay, in the latter much greater; for in this act, which your lordships passed in the year 1796, the bishop, as I have already observed, is empowered to grant a fourth, a third, and even an half of livings under 400l. a year; whereas in the present bill no more than a fifth is given, and that only *on very large livings*, exceeding 400l. a year: yet your lordships agreed to that act with these powers, and no complaint was made at that time nor have any since.

But my lords, there is no necessity for much argument on this subject. This house and the other house of parliament have by their authority sanctioned this very invasion of property, which is now so much complained of; and that not merely for the support of the curate, but for the support of the incumbent himself.

Your lordships will recollect, that no longer ago than the year 1803, the two houses of parliament granted an augmentation of more than 100l. a year upon average to fifty rectors and vicars of the city of London. And how did they do this? Why, by an assessment on every individual in each of those parishes; that is, they took 5000l. a year from the *private property* of the inhabitants of the City of London, and gave it to the clergy of London, and this without any consent signified by these inhabitants to parliament; a circumstance to which the noble lord on the woolsack made strong objections at the time, but at length gave his assent to the bill; and in so doing the learned lord acted like himself, nobly and wisely, and so did the whole legislature. They gave a striking proof of that regard for the interests of religion, and the decent support of its ministers, by which they have been uniformly distinguished. I trust, therefore, that your lordships will manifest the same spirit on the present occasion; that you will exercise the same equity, the same generosity, the same humanity towards the curates of this kingdom, that you have so recently shewn to that most respectable body of men *the incumbents of the city of London*.—So much, my lords, for the invasion of private property.

3. But it has been alleged further, that this bill gives an enormous discretionary power to the bishops, directly repugnant to the constitution; such as they never possessed before, and ought never to possess; having greatly abused even that inferior degree of power which they already enjoy.

If this charge, my lords, could be made out, it would, I confess, be a solid objection to the bill. But they who have so vehemently urged this objection, have not, I think, looked very carefully into the constitution of the church, and the statutes of the realm; which, if they will have the goodness to examine with due attention, they will find have from the earliest times confided the management of all ecclesiastical matters, and especially the appointment of the curate's salary, to the discretion of the bishops. And this power the bishops have exercised without control, and (as far as I can learn) without blame, from the time of Edward III. to the present hour; that is, for near 500 years.

To convince your lordships that this is not mere gratuitous assertion, unsupported by any evidence,

I beg leave to refer you to the following constitutions and statutes.

In a constitution of *archbishop Islip*, in 1350, it is ordered; *that curates serving a cure shall be content with six marks a year.*

In 1362, so far was this constitution of an *archbishop* thought to be the assumption of an enormous and unconstitutional power, that it was confirmed by a statute of the 36th of Edward III. c. 8.

In 1378, the 2d of Richard II. by a constitution of *archbishop Sudbury*, the above salary of six marks is enlarged to *eight marks*, or their board and four marks, by reason (says the constitution) *of the difference of the times.*

Your lordships here see that the bishops not only fixed the curate's salary at one particular period, but increased it from time to time in proportion to the increasing price of all the necessaries of life. This, my lords, is one principal object of the bill now before your lordships.

In 1415, the last-mentioned constitution of *archbishop Sudbury* was enforced by a statute of the 2d of Henry V. stat. 1. ch. 2; and this expressly recognizes the authority of the bishop, within certain restrictions.

In 1713, the statute of the 12th of Anne, ch. 12. enacts that the bishop shall, before he grants a license to the curate, *assign a sufficient stipend*, not less than 20l. nor more than 50l. a year.

In 1796, by the statute of the 36th of George, III. c. 83. the bishop is empowered to augment the stipend of the curate from 50l. to 75l. a year and to add the house, garden, and stables, or 15l. a year in lieu of them.

But, my lords, there is still another proof of the discretionary power entrusted to the bishop by the constitution, to which I beg your particular attention; it is, *the faculty or form of a dispensation for holding two livings*; a copy of which I have in my hand, and will, with your permission, read the material parts of it to your lordships. It is as follows:

“We, Thomas, by Divine Providence, archbishop of Canterbury, by these presents graciously dispense with you, that, together with the rectory of A. B. which you now possess, you may freely and lawfully accept the rectory of C. D. provided that the cure of the souls of that church from which you shall be most absent, be in the meantime in all respects laudably served by an able minister, capable to explain and interpret the principles of Christian religion, and to declare the word of God unto the people, in case the revenues of the said church can conveniently maintain such minister; and that a competent and sufficient salary be well and truly allowed and paid to the said minister, *to be limited and allotted by the proper ordinary at his discretion*; or by us or our successors, in case the diocesan bishop shall not take due care therein. Provided nevertheless, that these presents do not avail you any thing unless duly confirmed by the King's letters patent. Given under the seal of our Office of Faculties, this ——— day of ——— &c.”

From these incontestible authorities and documents, it appears, beyond all doubt and all contradiction, that the power of fixing and regulating the salaries of curates from time to time has been vested in the bishops by the most ancient constitutions of the church, and by a regular succession

of various acts of parliament, from the year 1350 to the present hour.

4. But it has been, moreover, broadly and positively asserted in this house, that the bishops have *abused* this power. This, my lords, is a very grave and severe charge against a whole body of men who have the honour of a seat in your lordships' house. It requires something more than mere assertion to support it; and I trust that those who have brought the accusation will produce their proofs.

At the same time I must beg leave to say, that I shall not consider a few solitary instances picked up here and there throughout the kingdom, as a sufficient proof of so general, so indiscriminate, and so unqualified a crimination. It is possible that two or three errors of this kind may with great industry be brought to light. But can it be wondered at if, in a country containing near 12,000 parochial benefices, some few instances of apparent harshness may be found; which yet, when they come to be fairly examined, will probably appear to have arisen from the peculiar circumstances of the case, and to be founded on reasons which will perfectly justify the bishop's conduct.

As to my own conduct in this respect, I cannot, on the strictest scrutiny, charge myself with any thing like rigour or severity toward the incumbents in this diocese in fixing the salaries of the curates; which is what I suppose noble lords mean by *abuse of power*.

God forbid that I should ever knowingly take one shilling more than I think necessary from the pockets of the incumbents, to put it into the pockets of the curates. No, my lords, I beg to have it distinctly and clearly understood by this house, and by the whole diocese of London, that whatever zeal I may have shown on this occasion in behalf of the curates, I should show the very same zeal in behalf of the incumbents, if their circumstances required it. Of this good disposition towards them, I have, I hope, given some substantial proofs.—I took a warm and active and zealous part in promoting the act above mentioned, which gave the incumbents of the city of London 5000*l.* a year; and I have reason to think that my strenuous exertions in favour of that bill contributed not a little to the success of it. The clergy of London were fully sensible of this; and I received their unanimous thanks for what I had done. I must add, too, what nothing but self-defence and the pressure of the present occasion should ever have induced me to mention here, that the fund which I lately established for the relief of the indigent clergy of this diocese comprehends incumbents as well as curates, and many of the former have been actually benefited by it.—Indeed, on all occasions I have endeavoured, to the utmost of my power, to promote the interests, the welfare, the credit, both of the higher and lower classes of the clergy in this diocese. In every class of them, there are men of very distinguished abilities, of great erudition, of fervent piety, and exemplary attention to all their sacred functions, for whom I entertain the highest regard. With many of them, I have had the happiness to live in habits of intimacy and friendship for many years; and from the whole body of them in general I have had the satisfaction of receiving, on various occasions,

the most unequivocal proofs of attachment and esteem.

5. There is still one more objection which I have lately heard made to the bill, viz. that it will tend to destroy all that harmony and good understanding which ought to subsist between the incumbent and curate, and to produce perpetual dissension, animosity, and hostility, between them. Now, my lords, as this is nothing more than mere assertion, and as one assertion is as good as another, I will venture to assert, on the contrary, that no such consequence is at all likely to follow from this bill. It will, I am persuaded, in the event, be found, that this is one of those conjectural and unfounded predictions that are so frequently opposed to solid and substantial benefits, which can no otherwise be controverted but by foretelling evils that will probably prove to be perfectly imaginary and visionary.—The ground on which these prophecies of the dissensions which this bill will create between the incumbent and curate are founded, is, *the proposed augmentation of the curate's salary*; which, it is said, will be the cause of everlasting contention. But if this be so, why did not these dissensions arise from the act of the 36th of the king, in which the salary of the curate (taking in the use of the house) was nearly double of that enacted by the 12th of Queen Anne? Yet I have never heard that any such terrible evils have been produced by that act, nor were any such objections urged against it at the time it passed.—Indeed that act alone is in itself a complete answer not only to this, but to all the other material objections that have been made to this bill.—If you say that this bill gives too large a proportion of the incumbent's income to the curate, the act of 1796 gives a still larger proportion. It gives, (as I have frequently observed before, and must again and again repeat, as an argument which appears to me unanswerable) it gives a fourth, a third, and one half; and that on all livings under 400*l.* a year; whereas this bill gives only a fifth, and that on a few livings (comparatively speaking) of great value, where the incumbents can well afford it.—If you say that this bill is an unjust and unexampled invasion of private property, the act of 1796 is equally so, nay, more, for it takes away more, in proportion to the value of the living, from the property of the incumbent.—If you say that this bill gives an exorbitant discretionary power to the bishops, the act of 1796 gives the same, nay, a still greater, for it gives them the power of fixing the salary of all the curates in the kingdom.—If you say that this augmentation of the curate's stipend will create divisions, contentions, animosities, between the incumbents and curates, there is the very same ground for it in the act of 1796; namely, a great augmentation of income, which yet has never produced any such effects. And though that act was liable to all those objections, yet your lordships and the other house of parliament gave your entire assent to it, and no such objections ever presented themselves to your minds.—But even if some dissensions should arise from this bill, is an act of such great importance and such extensive benevolence, as that of giving relief to two or three thousand deserving and indigent English clergymen, to be stopped because a few warm men on each side of the question chuse

to quarrel about the partition of their income? If this be so, and if this argument be pushed to its utmost extent, the curates ought to have no salary at all; for as long as there is *any* salary, *any* pecuniary transaction between the incumbent and curate, *be it ever so small*, they may still quarrel about it. For it is not the *quantum*, it is simply the *augmentation itself*, which is the ground of dissension, if there be any; and it is well known, that the sharpest contentions sometimes arise from the slightest causes.

Having now, as I conceive, answered what seems to be the chief objections that have been made to the principle of the bill, your lordships will, I trust, allow it to be read now a second time. In the meanwhile, allow me, my lords, before I sit down, to recommend most earnestly the curates of this kingdom to your favour and protection*.—There is no class of men in this country that want it, or deserve it more. I know, my lords, and have very good reason to know, that even in this opulent diocese there are many of them at this very moment struggling under the severest difficulties; and that, with families of six, eight, or ten children, they are plunged in the deepest distress. It has indeed been asserted by a noble lord, that the distressed state of the curates of this kingdom (which was stated as the ground of the bill before your lordships) was not sufficiently proved; that the case was not made out; that the curates, as a body, had presented no petition, nor had any cases of individual distress been laid before the house. It is very true, my lords, the curates have not importuned your lordships with petitions; and in this, I think, they have done right. They could have made out, God knows, too strong a case; but, out of respect to your lordships, they forbore. Their distress is not importunate, clamorous, and obtrusive, but silent, modest, meek, and patient; which is the true and genuine character of real and deep distress. The curates did not feel the misery less for not expressing it. They felt it, on the contrary, to be so strong and obvious, and so universally acknowledged, that they thought it perfectly needless to trouble your lordships with their complaints. They left their cause to your own humanity and justice. They thought they might safely trust it in your hands. They flattered themselves, that they should have a powerful advocate in your own bosoms, an advocate that would plead more powerfully for them, than they could for themselves; and in this, I trust, they will not be mistaken.

5. But it is said that no individual cases of distress have been produced. My lords, you must be sensible how difficult and how delicate a thing it is to mention names and circumstances, in cases of distress, which the sufferers wish perhaps to conceal from all the world, and shrink from their being exposed to the public eye. Were it not for this, I could cover your lordship's table with cases of distressed curates, known to myself and within the precincts of my own diocese.†—To extricate

* The reader will find a still more effectual answer to almost all the objections here stated, in Mr. Perceval's most masterly letter to Dr. Mansell. (See *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 209.)

† In order to shew that I had very good grounds

them from this distress is the object of this bill, and your lordships will, I am sure, think such an object worthy of your most serious consideration. You will not, I am confident, suffer light objections, and merely possible inconveniences; you will not suffer surmises, conjectures, suppositions, forebodings, and groundless apprehensions, to outweigh and overthrow that solid, substantial, extensive, and certain good which this bill is intended, and, in my poor judgement, well calculated to produce. I beg your lordships to recollect, what a multitude of objections were made, and with what extreme violence were urged, against the *abolition of the slave trade*, and what dreadful and alarming evils were confidently predicted as the inevitable consequences of that measure. Yet, to your immortal honour, you

for speaking in such strong terms as I did, of the extremely distressed state of the curates, I will produce here one case, among many others which have come to my own knowledge.

A memorial has lately been presented to me, in behalf of a curate (not in my diocese) who has been thirty years in orders, and has had no less than five different pieces of preferment; and that the reader may judge of the labour he undergoes, I will give the outline of one Sunday's work in the month of April last.

On that day, he began with marrying a couple at one of his churches, at eight in the morning. At half past nine he walked to a chapel at three miles distance, read prayers and administered the sacrament to about fifty communicants. He returned to his church at two o'clock, and there read and preached. He then attended a lectureship at three o'clock, and came back to his church at four; there he had three funerals. He also baptized eight children, and charched two ladies separately. He returned home for eight minutes to tea. And, lastly, went again to the chapel, and read prayers, and returned home at half past nine o'clock at night. During this day, he was speaking six hours, walked fourteen miles, and had no refreshment from nine in the morning (his duty allowing no time for it) till five in the afternoon, and then could take eight minutes only for tea.

These are his general official occupations on Sunday, beside a constant attendance on the charity schools the rest of the week.

For all these occupations, he has only 79l. 17s. a year. He has a wife and six children, and is now old and infirm. June 28, 1808.

‡ The opponents of the abolition, among other things, foretold that it would be the loss of four or five millions a year to this country; that it would be the utter ruin of the British West India islands; that it would impoverish ourselves and enrich our enemies; that it would excite perpetual insurrections of the negroes against their masters; and, lastly, that it would occasion a general revolt of the British West India islands. These are a few of the terrible consequences which it was predicted in the house would *infalibly* follow the abolition of the slave trade. How far these predictions have been fulfilled, I need not inform your lordships; and I am persuaded that the mischievous effects, predicted of this bill, will prove just as visionary and as vain as those respecting the abolition.

paid no regard to those false prophecies; you abolished that opprobrious traffic; and no such consequences have yet followed, nor is it probable that they ever will. I beg your lordships also once more to consider, that every objection which has been or can possibly be urged against this bill might have been urged against the curates' bill of 1796; for there is in that, as I have already proved, the same violation of private property, the same discretionary power given to the bishops, the same proportion, (nay, even a larger) given to the curate, as in the present bill. Yet at that time no one ever thought of these objections. The bill was passed with little or no opposition, and none of the bad consequences now predicted have followed from it.

Upon the whole, my lords, when I reflect on the many instances of regard which this house has shown to the interests and welfare of the English clergy; when I reflect on the many declarations I have heard in this house, from several noble lords of the highest distinction, *that the revenues of the inferior clergy ought to be increased*; when I reflect, more particularly, on that signal act of your liberality before mentioned, *which gave no less than 5000*l.* a year to the clergy of London*; I never can persuade myself that you will on this occasion shut your hands and your hearts against the poor curates of this kingdom; and that they, who stand most in need of compassion and relief, shall be the only class of clergymen in this kingdom to which your humanity and liberality are not extended.

I never can bring myself to think that your lordships will say, by the vote of this night, that two or three thousand clergymen of the church of England shall be doomed to pine in helpless penury; that although they may be performing the whole duty of large, laborious, and populous parishes of very great value, although they may have large families of young children to support; although the price of all the necessities of life is doubled and even trebled within the last thirty years; yet, under all these circumstances, the stipend of an English curate *shall never exceed 75*l.* a year*.

No, my lords, such a decision never *can*, I am confident, come from an English house of peers, from the supreme court of justice in this kingdom. Under this conviction, I sit down with the most sanguine hope of a favourable issue to this bill, and shall give my most cordial assent to its being now read a second time*.

* It was matter of extreme concern to me, that in the discussion of this bill I found myself under the necessity of differing from many noble lords and learned prelates (some of them in the highest stations and of most distinguished characters) for whom I entertain the highest respect and esteem. But I beg to have it understood, that if any strong expressions escaped me in the warmth of debate, I did not mean to cast the slightest reflection on those who opposed the bill, and who, I well know, opposed it on principle, and from a conscientious conviction that it would not answer the end proposed. I give them the fullest credit for the purity of their motives and the rectitude of their intentions; and all I have to ask in return is, the same candid interpretation of the part I have

ROBIN HOOD.

The true name of this personage was Robin Fitzooth. The addition, of Fitz, common to many Norman names, was afterwards often omitted, or dropped. The *th* being turned into *d*, he was called by the common people *Ood* or *Hood*. This famous outlaw and deer-stealer, who robbed the rich and spared the poor, was a man of quality: grandson to Ralph Fitz-ooth, Earl of Kyme, a Norman, whose name is in a roll of Battle Abbey. He came into England with W. Rufus. His maternal grandfather was Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln; his grandmother was the Lady Roisia de Bere, sister to the Earl of Oxford, and Countess of Essex, from whom the town of Royston, where she was buried, takes its name. His father was under the guardianship of Robert Earl of Oxford, who, by the king's order, gave to him in marriage the third daughter of L. Roisia.

At Kirklees in Yorkshire, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, R. Hood lies buried. The inscription at present is not legible: but Thoresby, from the papers of Dr. Gale, gives the following epitaph.

Hear, undernead dis laith stearn,
Lai3 Robert Earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arcir ver az hie sa geud,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud,
Siek utlawz az hi, an iz men,
Vil England nivr si agen.

Obiit 24 Kal. Dekembris. 1247.

Rev. R. Lambe.

On this communication we wish to make a remark or two. 1. That the name given to this famous outlaw by our best writers is *Fitz-Hugh*. This name is near enough to

taken, and of the motives by which I have been actuated on this occasion.

I can with the most perfect truth declare, that I had not any other objects in view than those I openly avowed and professed in the outset of the debate; namely the general interests of religion, the credit of the church of England, the spiritual welfare of the people, and the relief of a large, laborious, deserving, indigent, and suffering class of the inferior clergy; all which important ends I did, and do still most sincerely think, this bill was well calculated to obtain. I had not, and could not possibly have any other objects in view than these. Indeed no considerations of less moment than these could have had weight enough to draw me from my retreat, or to set in motion those springs of active exertion which age and indisposition had so much weakened and impaired;—for I can with but too much truth apply to myself, with a small variation, those affecting words of old Evander:

“—Mihî tarda gelu sæculisque effeta senectus
“Invidet eloquium scæque ad fortia vires.”

Fitz-Hood, to justify inquire whether it be the same ;—whether succeeding times called that *Hugh* which was originally *Hood*, or *vice versa* ? *Hugh*, or *Hugues*, was no doubt a name of French origin, witness the celebrated *Hugh Capet*, the founder of the French dynasty : after whose time, probably, the name became popular.

Our second remark is, that spoken language is not always to be judged of by written language : neither does it vary with the different characters adopted to express its sounds. The fact is, that *Þ* represents in Welch orthography to this day, the Saxon *theta*, *TH* : and the Saxon *theta* (*ð*) more resembles our *d*, than any other letter.—The Saxons wrote *Noþð*, north ; *Suð*, south. This appears also in the epitaph annexed : for *under-nead*, if properly pronounced, is *under-neath* : and *dis*, is *this*. Our inference is, that, the “ common people ” were perfectly correct in their pronunciation ; we add, that, if we wish to discover any remains of the real Saxon dialect in our island, it must be sought among that class of inhabitants which has preserved in the greatest degree of purity the traditional modes of their ancestors : and this, most certainly, is not the higher class, which has been exposed to liberal and corruptive intercourse with foreigners.

DISCOVERY OF A PAINTING BY RAPHAEL.

Report has lately convulsed the Cognoscenti, by affirming the discovery of twelve pictures of Titian, the Casars, which, after having been laid aside as mere lumber, in the garret of an ancient mansion, were sold for less than twenty shillings to a country watch-maker, and by him for about £25 to a London dealer. The dealer, however, demands as many hundreds. We have not seen these pictures, nor is the name of the present owner mentioned ; we therefore can neither vouch for their authenticity, their merit, nor the accuracy of the history stated to the public. Whether they be originals or copies, we cannot tell. But as such discoveries really do occur from time to time, we deem it not improper to caution those who are in possession of old pictures, not to destroy them, without first taking the opinion of some competent judge on their worth. The following incident, which, on account of the wonderful changes attendant on the French revolution, we think very credible, may add weight to our caution.

A painter in Paris discovered, some months

ago, in a tinker's shop, an oaken pannel about two feet high, and twenty inches wide, covered with dirt and smoke. Thinking that it might have been originally a picture, he inquired of the tinker what he would take for it. He replied that it had lain more than ten years in his shop, and that he thought of converting it into a table ; but if the painter wished for it, he should have it for three livres. The painter paid the money and took it home. On cleaning it he discovered an inscription, with two tickets of printed paper, and at last could read very legibly the following lines :

“ This portrait of the Holy Family of our Lord Jesus Christ was painted at Rome in 1514, by Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino, for our glorious sovereign, the wife of our good king Francis I. by name, who afterwards presented it to the chancellor Duprat in 1516. In the same year the fellow portrait was painted by the same Raffaello for the cardinal Julius de Medicis.”

The printed tickets represent the arms of Duprat cut in wood, with the following Latin inscription :

“ Ex supellectibus Ant. Duprat domini Nantraliotti, cancell. Fran. Brittan. Mediol. et ordinis regis, regina conjux Francisci primi Francorum regis, istam tabulam SS. Familie Christi, à Raphaele Sanzio, pictore Romano depictam, Ant. Duprat cancellario, dedit, anno MDXVI.”

“ Hæc tabula facta fuit à Raphaele Sanzio, pro Regina Franc. primi uxore anno MDXIV. Patente D. Arthur a Gouffiero —Boissi, olim principis F. institutore altera tabula, ipsi similis, picta fuit ab eodem Raphaele, pro de cardinal. Julio Medicis. Anno MDXVI.”

The above resolves an important question,—“ Whether great masters copied their works ?” They did copy them, it is true, (but very seldom) at the instigation of some distinguished personage, and almost always with some difference.—The above picture is in high preservation, and is evidently the original of the “ Virgin asleep ;” from which the one in the museum Napoleon, formerly belonging to the Medici, was copied by Raphael himself. The most striking difference between the two paintings is, that the nudity of the child is veiled in that painted for the queen, while in that painted for the cardinal the child is quite naked.

This painting was engraved in 1625 by M. de Poilly in a superior style, and after inspecting the print we find that the picture in question was his original, and not that of the museum. A good impression costs from 40 to 50 livres : it is known to printsellers by the name of *La Vierge au Linge*.

OBSERVATIONS ON SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTER OF CASSIO.

Should a person be described as "well-bred, easy, sociable, good-natured; with abilities enough to make him agreeable, and useful, but not enough to excite the envy of his equals, or to alarm the jealousy of his superiors" (for so Mr. Tyrwhitt describes Cassio) one might rationally conclude such a character to be respectable. If to these qualities we add honour and fidelity, that his friend and general esteems him worthy of personal confidence as well as of official trust, that his enemy, who plots his ruin, allows him to possess a cultivated understanding, and theoretical, if not experimental, knowledge in his profession—which he is far from obtruding on public notice, but possesses with much modesty,—our respect for him rises considerably. Superficial observation might be tempted to conclude such a character complete; for wherein is it defective? But Shakespeare knew, that certain virtues, to an eminent degree, are not inconsistent with failings that render them of little avail to the possessor. The imperfection attendant on the good qualities of Cassio, is his inability to say, "No!" His want of the power of refusal. He knows sufficiently well his infirmity, is conscious of his weakness; yet is not proof against seduction. He yields to artifice, although his better powers of reason remonstrate against deviation from strict propriety. He is not naturally addicted to vice; but—he suffers it,—he hesitates,—then endures it,—then adopts it,—till fascinated by its delusions, he sustains injury beyond remedy. He does not solicit vice, (*ex mero motu*) but he cannot resist intreaty: alone, he meditates no evil, but his company is his bane. Whoever has seen mankind, generally, has seen many who might stand as counterparts to Cassio; many who never originated harm themselves, but yielded to suggestions from others; many whom one false step has degraded below others really much worse than themselves; whose virtues, however excellent and amiable, were reduced to mere imbecility by their deficiency in the FORTITUDE OF REFUSAL necessary to sustain them.

Fortitude of mind is not a quality to be used merely on great occasions; when the fate of empires and kingdoms, of armies and communities, is at stake. It is a quality to be exerted not merely after the loss (or the gain) of a battle, after the ruin consequent on an earthquake, a conflagration, or a shipwreck. Occurrences so calamitous demand its noblest exertions; but the most useful station of this virtue is in the humbler walks of life, in casual events, in hourly occurrences, those lesser circumstances which are almost deprived of notice by the frequency of their return, we

might say by their familiarity, and their constancy. Every man cannot be a chief, a general, or a king; but, every man may be called to exercise the same kind of talent in his private concerns, as may be required in kings, or generals, or chiefs, in public matters. Though the object it respects be small, the sentiment of his mind may ennoble it; though the occasion be not extraordinary, the principle is no less beneficial or distinguishing.

May it not be deemed an exception against the usual course of education, that a kind of fortitude adapted to meet the daily exigencies of human life, is not sufficiently instilled into youthful minds? A graceful manner of presenting, of accepting, of entreating, is taught; but who lays adequate stress on the very necessary art of denial? Who takes care to separate the harshness of the act, from the manner of it, and to inculcate the necessary *suaviter in modo*, with the indispensable *fortiter in re*? It has been said of some, that "they made enemies even in conferring favours; whereas others made friends, while denying requests." Fortitude is neither churlishness nor severity; neither superciliousness nor insociability, neither haughtiness nor obstinacy. Perseverance, firmness, decision, vigour, promptitude, and frankness (principles of this virtue), are perfectly consistent with kindness, liberality, mildness, benevolence, dexterity, and address.

The balance of virtues and defects in the human mind was well understood by our immortal bard. Not one of his characters is free from human failings, not one of them is wholly absorbed in iniquity. The grossness of crime may excite execration, but it cannot create interest: there must be a something to attract admiration, or the punishment of the criminal becomes an object of public jurisprudence rather than of poetical justice. The character of Cassio is a remarkable instance of the combination of opposite qualities, and Shakespeare has drawn it in a manner that may well repay our investigation.

Iago, who gives nobody a good word, and whose villainous devices produce the perplexities of this drama, describes Cassio, in a mixture of scoffing and defamation, in conversation with his deluded associate Roderigo:

"One Michael Cassio, a Florentine:
Forsooth, a great arithmetician,
A fellow almost damn'd in a fair life,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a spinster: unless the bookish
theories."

Notwithstanding these invidious insinuations, when Iago is alone, he acknowledges other sentiments, and these are the more impressive, as homage paid to integrity by knavery, and to courage by ferocity.

"For I fear Cassio with my night-cap too:"

Nor is any part of Cassio's behaviour tinged with cowardice, or ignorance; so that Desdemona does him but justice when intreating for him to her Lord, she says.....

".....Come, come,
You'll never meet a more sufficient man."

It appears by the story that Cassio had been entrusted by Othello with the secret of his courtship: and "came a wooing with him, and many a time and oft had ta'en his part;" that he should therefore, at this period, possess a full share of the general's confidence and esteem is but natural: yet the confidence was dangerous, in proportion as Othello was susceptible of jealousy, and capable of revenge: in proportion as excess of affection, or of any other passion, is most likely to change to its contrary.

We learn, also, from Iago, that Cassio possesses a handsome person, and pleasing address:

"Cassio's a proper man:.....
He hath a person, and a smooth dispose
To be suspected; fram'd to make women
false....."

Iago persuades himself that these advantages are open to perversion: he affects to believe that Cassio loves Desdemona; he excites this "proper man" (though very covertly) to attempt that lady's honour, yet Cassio's integrity preserves him in happy and honest ignorance of the nature of the wiles employed by the iniquitous seducer. That he has his failings in this passion is true: but we learn from the reproaches of his mistress that he does not suffer an unworthy connection to domineer without controul over his mind, or to influence his conduct, in absolute opposition to his duty.

There is an uniformity in virtue, which manifests itself in several instances: it is the same virtue in each, though placed in different conjunctures, and seen in different lights. The same defect of virtue, too, usually runs through the whole deportment of an individual, and it is but rarely, that a simple, solitary failure, marks the conduct of a man otherwise perfect. Cassio's fortitude fails in several instances: first, in respect to his mistress Bianca, a connection which his heart confesses is unfit to be avowed, an intimacy which he despises, when Iago challenges him respecting reports of his marriage to her; he owns that it rendered him ridiculous "when in company with certain Venetians," he acknowledges the vexations he suffers from her "haunting him;" yet he endures this thralldom in spite of his consciousness of its impropriety; he continues to wear the yoke although he feels the severity with which it galls him. He cannot exert sufficient strength to escape—from the bondage of iron fetters?—no: from the captivity of the spider's web.

The second, and eventually the most important, instance of Cassio's failure in fortitude, appears in his yielding to the temptation of Iago to indulge in drink. This scene is treated by our unequalled dramatist, with uncommon powers: it is capital throughout. The refusal of Cassio to the first proposal, his sense of his own weakness, his former craft "in qualifying his cup," and his ultimate assent—"I'll do't—but it dislikes me," are all extremely natural:—nor is it less natural, that having transgressed the rules of temperance, he should proceed to excess, and from excess to unrestrained indulgence of "To the health of our general." But perhaps nothing in this drama, or in all Shakespeare, is more exquisitely natural, than that Cassio when drunk should intrude discourse on subjects from which sober reason shrinks, conscious of her incapability to investigate and treat them in a manner adequate to their depth and importance. Of the final appointments of Providence, and of the ultimate disposal of "souls," no man in his senses ever supposed himself competent to the determination: no man in his senses ever dreamed of rank and quality as bestowing pre-eminence on occasions so awful. It is truly remarkable, that this propensity to introduce subjects certainly not of their level, is but too frequent among those whose weakness it is to be vanquished by liquor. Combined with this propensity, the idea of the soldier, though drunk, retaining sentiments of place and priority, the effect of discipline and habit, is among our poet's most happy touches; he contrives too to preserve an esteem mingled with pity for Cassio, by his half consciousness, half self-condemnation, in spite of his intoxication; "I hold him unworthy of his place, who does these things." Such is the force of habit! such are the struggling alternations of vice and conscience, in minds not abandoned to guilt, though occasionally guilty; not totally depraved, though occasionally overcome by temptation.

That Cassio when drunk should quarrel, that in his broil he should distinguish neither friend or foe, but fight against his late companion Montano as readily as against the impertinent Roderigo, is but too correct a picture of man and manners: whether it be equally correct, that "the devil Drunkenness should give place to the devil Wrath," may be doubted. Cassio's reflections on his drunkenness are, perhaps, too good to be so suddenly expressed. His scheme for restoration to his office, by means of Desdemona, is extremely plausible, and success by means of it appears to be almost infallible.

Whether we may not reckon as a third instance of deficient fortitude in Cassio, his sudden retiring from Desdemona when Othello visits her, I will not determine. It seems, however, to be strictly analogous to the ge-

neral conformation of his mind. Had he sustained at this time in private the weight of the general's reprimand and displeasure, he had softened his severity against succeeding interviews.

The poet has contrived with admirable address, that Cassio should be assaulted, and wounded, while returning from the house of Bianca; and at no great distance from it; it serves at once as a pretence to Iago to transfer his guilt to Bianca, and to increase his hypocrisy, by artful reflections, "this is the fruit of whoring!" beside which, the very narrow escape of Cassio with his life, and his actual sufferings, are calculated to invigorate his most vigilant resolution in future.

Cassio's explanation of circumstances before Othello, is well conducted; and his concluding sentiment, as respectful to his friend, is conformable to his general manners. Far from reflecting on Othello as deserving of death, he regrets his suicide:

"This did I fear—but thought he had no weapon,—
For he was great of heart."

We are not therefore disposed to arraign the choice of the senate in their deputation Cassio to succeed Othello, as governor; nor do we with reluctance hear that "Cassio rules in Cyprus;" for after such severe chastisement, in punishment of inebriety, we may well presume that as the future governor he will be more wary, and as the future man more circumspect. He will be extremely cautious of transgressing by inebriety, who when last in that condition was tempted to sudden wrath,—to wrath equally vented on friend and foe;—whose misconduct was punished by the loss of his place and office, by the necessity of humble solicitation to be restored, and by conscious guilt, which forbade him from looking his superior in the face;—whose indiscretion contributed to promote the purposes of villainy; of villainy, which fathered upon him designs he never imagined, and rendered him the fatal occasion of depriving those he loved of peace, of happiness, and of life. The man thus punished, must be inexcusable, if he suffer his weakness to vanquish him again, even had he not had that narrow escape for his life, which Cassio had experienced so lately.

In another of his plays Shakespeare has the exclamation, "Is it possible he should know what he is, yet be what he is?" The character of Cassio is a proof that much self-knowledge (the effect of mental strength) may consist with much wavering of resolution (the effect of mental weakness). We learn also, that to act in contradiction to the free feelings of the mind is not likely to be advantageous or fortunate: that enjoyments, which in moderation are innocent, are rendered injurious by excess; and that, however it may be com-

paratively easy to maintain a good character,—to regain it when lost, or to re-establish it when impaired, is extremely difficult. But chiefly, we learn the necessity of that steady fortitude of mind, that close adherence to principles, that determined attachment to what is right and becoming (may we not also say of that inflexibility toward what is hazardous?), which, like an anchor to the mind, preserves it against the turbulence of tempest, against the dangers of quicksands and rocks. Good-nature is a quality amiable in the highest degree; but when indulged at the expence of rectitude, good-nature becomes an occasion of misery. Sociability is congenial to a liberal mind; convivial intercourse and mirth too have their time and place; yet these must submit to the dictates of propriety, and be regulated by the duties of character and station:

"..... What! in a town of war,
Yet wild, the people's hearts brimful of fear,
To manage private and domestic quarrel,
In night, and on the court of guard and
safety!

'Tis monstrous.".....

F.

TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Whatever may be the fate of the Expedition projected by France and Russia through Persia, against British India, (vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 5) the question, as to the *natural* connection of Russia with its neighbour kingdom, is not void of interest. Whatever agreements and treaties may stipulate, the alliances formed by their means are often little more than nominal, and the intercourse they establish has no solidity. But, if the inhabitants of two adjacent states have extensive dealings together, their mutual advantages maintain and encourage a much stronger and more effectual intimacy, than can be effected by politicians or diplomatists. The interest which commercial dealings creates is *natural*, and it is capable of being directed to answer the purposes of sway and dominion over the minds of the parties concerned. If the revenues drawn by the Shah of Persia from the trade with Russia be of importance to his coffers, and contribute essentially to replenish them, the mind of this sovereign is of course ready to receive, with a prejudice in their favour, all overtures made by the court of St. Petersburg. If the Persian merchants have found the Russian trade a source of wealth, if the Shah's officers have found it

beneficial, to the same degree may the Russian influence in Persia be considered as efficient. It is therefore well to obtain some knowledge on this subject; and we think ourselves much obliged by a Correspondent who has favoured us with the following communication.

The most important of all the Russian acquisitions in Persia was, doubtless, the province of Gilan. Its capital, Rescht, maintained its priority among the commercial cities on the Caspian. The numerous and rich caravans from Turkey, all parts of Persia, Bucharia, and even from India, rendered that city the grand emporium of Europe and Asia. Raw silk was the principal article, but it could be purchased only by silver specie. As the object of Peter the Great, however, in taking possession of the Persian provinces on the Caspian, was confined to commercial speculations, other advantages appeared indifferent to him. But he found that the revenue was not equal to the expences of the military and civil departments.

In 1729 the emperor concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Persia, by which the conquered provinces of Masanderan and Astrabat were to be restored, and the Russian acquisitions on the western and southern coasts of the Caspian were to be guaranteed to Russia, together with a free trade in and throughout Persia. In 1732 another treaty was signed at Rescht, by which Russia was to hold only the provinces of Daghestan and Shirvan lying on the north side of the Kur. Thus Russia became possessed of a tract of coast of about two hundred and sixty miles. But in 1736 they were given up again. In 1740 the Shah Nadir, to prove his attachment to the court of Russia, sent an embassy to Petersburg consisting of 3000 persons and twenty pieces of artillery. In 1740 the entry at Petersburg of transit goods from Persia, amounted to about 88,000 roubles, and of silk to 130,000 roubles.

Russia at present has only two ports on the Caspian, namely Astrachan and Gurgjew. The Armenians carry on the major part of the trade in Astrachan, and Russian vessels only are employed. In 1794 their number amounted to fifty-five, together with one hundred and thirty-eight flat-bottomed boats employed in the fisheries. We shall briefly state the amount of the trade carried on between Astrachan and the different points, and the various articles which compose it.

The commerce with Derbend is considerable, as the neighbouring Caucasian nations are mostly poor; and except a small quantity of saffron, wine, silk, cotton, and rice, Derbend has nothing to export. The whole does not amount to 150,000 roubles.

Baku presents the safest port on the western coast. It exports saffron, cotton, rice, silk, wine, naphtha, opium, and fruits. It imports annually from Astrachan to the amount of between 3 and 400,000 roubles.

Although Tusili has only a roadstead, yet, on account of its vicinity to Rescht, it carries on a great trade. Persian articles, particularly the Gilan silk, are in abundance; as well as fine European cloths. A Russian consul resides there.

Medshetisar, at the southernmost end of the Caspian, serves as the depot for the produce of the province of Masanderan, particularly cotton and rice.

The Bay of Astrabat is covered with villages; but those only which lie nearest to Astrachan partake of the trade. The neighbourhood abounds with all kinds of southern fruits: and its position is well adapted to a transit trade with Balk, Candahar, and even India.

The eastern coast of the Caspian, however, offers the most secure bays and anchorage; but as it is inhabited solely by the Nomadic Truchmeners and Kirgises, there is no regular trade. Within these few years two ships proceed annually from Astrachan to the Bay of Mangishlak. If they do not meet there with any caravans from China and Bukara, they hire some of the Kirgises to announce their arrival throughout the country; and the neighbouring nations soon bring down their hides, lambskins, cotton, rhubarb, &c. to exchange for ironmongery, cloth, drugs, dyes, &c.

Astrachan imports annually, for the Russian manufactures, 8000 pounds of silk; and as it sells somewhat cheaper for ready money, great quantities of specie are sent out of the kingdom. Raw cotton, 1180 pounds; spun do. 4718 pounds. From 10 to 15,000 pounds of dyer's red which come by sea, besides 10,000 do. from Kisljaer; Gall-nuts about 3000 pounds. The other import articles from Persia may amount to about 100,000 roubles annually.

The most important articles of the export trade are cochineal to the amount of 300,000; cloths, 150,000; velvet, 20,000 roubles; Russia leather, 15,000; plush linen, &c. 40,000; sugar, 20,000 roubles.

According to the books of the Custom-house the imports from 1793-97 amounted to 362,315 roubles; exports, 381,795 roubles.

Sketch of the Asiatic Trade.

Exports to the Caucasian frontiers consist of cloths, dyes, linen, furniture, porcelain, &c. Kisljaer receives transit goods and provisions from Astrachan. From 1795-97 the imports and exports amounted to 144,525 roubles. Those of Mosdok on the Terek to 3,932 roubles. Orenburg is the emporium of the Kirgisian and Bukarian commerce,

and lies on the right bank of the Ural. It contains 2061 merchants. The export trade consists of scarlet cloths, velvet, linen, copper and iron utensils, needles and thimbles, glass, coral, indigo, wood, cochineal, allum, peltry, sugar, castor oil, &c. Orenburg receives from Bukaria, Persian coins and gold-dust, precious stones, raw and spun cotton, tiger and lamb skins, and Indian stuffs. The Kirgises also bring to market the golden eagle, which sells very dear; but the main branch of their trade consists of cattle: they sell annually from 40 to 60,000 sheep, and 10,000 horses. From 1793-97 the imports of Orenburg amounted to 1,257,262 roubles and the exports to 1,286,985 roubles.

Troïzk on the river Ui. The trade here is mostly carried on by the Taschkenters and Kirgises, and the articles are nearly the same as those of Orenburg. From 1793-97 the imports were valued at 118,535 rs. and the exports at 150,654 rs.—At Jameeschewsk, on the Irtysh, during the same period, imports 9,744 rs. exports 8,259 rs. Semipalatnoi, on the same river, barter European trifles for Kirgisian cattle. Imports 69,836 rs. exports 68,957 rs.—Presnogorkow, a small fort on the Ischimschian lines, lies between the two last places; total of import and export 3,707.—Petropawlowsk, on the same lines; total of import and export 97,990 rs.—Shellesk, on the Irtysh; total import and export 3,642 rs.—Uskamenogorsk, on the same river; total of import and export 50,893.—Sum total of the collective trade on the Kirgisian frontiers from 1793-97, imports 1,547,069 rs. exports 1,579,445 rs.—D^r. on the Chinese frontiers, import 2,547,157 rs. export 3,544,177 rs.—Total of the Russian Asiatic trade, during the same period; export 4,560,170 roubles, import 4,550,245 roubles.

ON SLEEP, AND TORPIDITY, IN MAN AND ANIMALS.

Among the most ordinary, yet the most perplexing, operations of nature is sleep; a state which returns upon us perpetually, yet the principles and causes of which are far from being generally, or satisfactorily understood. Does nature make a preparation for our repose, when she draws around us the curtains of the evening?—Or, are the seclusions effected by the absence of light, by the silence, and the coolness of the close of day, predisposing causes to the state of sleep? Light, undoubtedly is a cause of vigilance; and warmth, as a main principle of life, appears to counteract sleep, which is certainly in some sense, an approach or resemblance of death. Virgil calls it *mortis imago*: and we are fond of describing that change which all await, as a state of repose.

But this, like all operations of nature, has degrees: man sleeps for a few hours, and then resumes his activity, and his functions: he rises to renewed life, and every day, though it reminds him of his mortality, is a proof, an instance, and an earnest, of his resurrection. The season of winter may be termed the annual night for sleep. Near the poles it is so, strictly speaking; but in our own climate it is so, as to abundance of natural productions.

Vegetables manifest this, in various degrees. Our trees lose their leaves; but their stems remain unhurt. Many herbaceous plants, lose their leaves, and their stems; but their roots preserve the principle of life. Some, after their roots have been frozen in the ground, to the remotest extremities, almost, yet shew that in those retreats they maintained a vigorous defence against the power of their invader, and they triumph, when the milder season permits their activity.

Among insects, the ant, and the common fly, seek shelter in repose, against a small degree of cold. The snail and the toad, suffer the same stupefaction. Among the serpent tribe, many are rendered so completely torpid, by high degrees of cold, that they become brittle, and in this state they may easily be broken, but they die, if the breach take place near a vital part. Among animals, the dormouse, the marmotte, and others, shew that the more perfect animals, as we affect to call them, are subject to the same torpidity, from the same cause.

Among animals this occurs at different seasons: those which live on fruits, have eaten sufficient during the season of abundance, and when their food becomes scarce, they retire to sleep. Is the fat which they have collected a cause of sleep? Has it narcotic properties? It supports life, by suffering a slow resumption, whereby it supplies the vital organs; does it not also forbid a transpiration of particles, by which the substance of the body might be diminished?

It is certain, that those animals, of which the retreats are beneath the snow, sleep till that is fully melted; and rather exceed that period. The white bear, which lives by fishing on the shores during summer, and on the islands of ice during autumn, does not sink into sleep, till the union of the ice islands takes place, and they become so steep as to be inaccessible to his prey, the seal. The white bear is proof against the same degree of cold that stupefies the black bear, which lives on honey and vegetable food; against that, also, which affects the brown bear, a creature that lives by the chase of animals, all of which, obedient to the impulses of winter, retire to their concealments.

Sleep is a state of cessation from ordinary functions: it allays hunger; and, though the body does not receive food, yet it is capable of supporting a long interval without it. We cannot say, with strict correctness, "he who sleeps, dines;" as the French express it: but certainly, he who sleeps has less occasion for food than he who wakes. That supreme INTELLIGENCE which has arranged all events with infinite wisdom, by appointing the coincidence of the cessation of hunger with the absence of supplies, has provided against the sufferings of his creatures. If those which now sleep during winter, were alert, and in full energy, they would perish from inanition. They now experience no such wants, they feel no such cravings, they run no such risque. It is probable, that the first approaches, and gradual accession of their winter sleep, is marked by the same gentle placidity and even enjoyment, as precedes our nightly repose. Their somnolency is no disease, implies no pain; but is the refuge of weariness, and the asylum of languor.

Man himself, the most perfect of animals, is subject to the same effects, when the degree of cold is such as to enforce them. In Poland and Russia, nothing is more common than for a person to be told, that one of his members is frozen: observers discover it, but he himself is not aware of it. He feels nothing but an agreeable sensation. On other occasions, oppressed by benumbing cold, he is seduced by a delicious inclination to sleep; he complains of his friends, who rouse him, and torment him, by preventing his enjoyment of that repose of which the first symptoms are so exquisite. "Let me close my eyes,—a moment!" says he: and if his companions let him close his eyes, he sleeps,—to wake no more.

The parts which are frozen may be restored to soundness, by gradual thawings and proper assistance. If these be delayed, the parts which have retained their vitality throw off the dead member;—if they be too rapidly urged, the distension of the vessels on which they act becomes fatal: if gradually employed, all succeeds well. The frozen part should first be subjected to a degree of cold somewhat less than that which has surprised it, such as friction with snow, or immersion into melting ice: as the chill diminishes slowly, the warmth of another member of the same body, contributes essential service, and at length a cautious accession of water, gently increasing in warmth, completes the cure.

There is no setting bounds to the capabilities of the bear, a large animal, wakes after having been set to sleep by the influence of cold: if man be set to sleep by the same influence, for an equal length of time, might not art awake him, by stimulating his vital powers, of themselves unable to revive? Haller regretted much, that no endeavours were made to bring this to the test, on the body

of a man who appeared to have been surprised by a body of frozen snow, from which, on its thawing, he was taken, without any marks of absolute death on his person.

It is indeed possible, that there may be circumstances under which, after a long sleep, a man may revive like a dormouse or a marmotte: he may, for a certain time, possibly, derive supplies of nourishment from the fat of his body, like the bear; and the functions of life, which, during every night, are almost suspended, yet revive in the morning, may, after a much longer suspense, resume their activity.—But, what says Nature, to this?

Professor Mangali, at Pavia, not long ago, made experiments on this subject, by means of monkies recently taken in the Alps. It is true, that the bulk of these animals is not equal to that of a bear or of a man; and bulk is of consequence, where the powers of frigidity are in question. Nevertheless the observations made by the learned professor are curious, and they may form a proper continuation of the speculations we have presented to our readers.

Dec. 1, 1803, there were brought to me at Milan three male monkies, taken in the Alps which separate the territory of Chiavenna from that of the Grisons. One of the three was a little awake: I preserved it two years, in order to study its habits. The other two were in the lethargic state.—The same day I weighed the latter, in order to ascertain how much of their weight they lost in a given time of constant lethargy: one weighed 25 Milanese ounces; the other 22 ounces 3 deniers. At first they seemed as if totally deprived of life; they were rolled up like a ball, with the nose applied to the anus, the eyes closed, the teeth locked, and they felt perfectly cold when handled.—When pinched, however, or shaken, they gave unequivocal signs of irritability; and sometimes, though rarely, I perceived a feeble dilatation and a successive sinking in the flanks, or other signs of a languishing respiration.

The two monkies remained in the most profound lethargy until January 3d, 1804. Reaumur's thermometer, placed in the room where they were, having varied from five to nine degrees above zero, on the evening of this day the largest awoke, and removed from its companion, in order to find a place where it might be more secure from the cold.—As soon as I saw that it was awake, I weighed both; and I found that the largest had lost 18 deniers of its weight; the other 17½. At the end of 24 hours, the monkey which had awoke, again fell into a lethargy, and remained in this state until the 11th; the temperature of the room being from 5 to 8 degrees.

On the 11th in the evening, the external temperature being about 4 degrees, I exposed the same animal to the open air on the frame of my window. In a short time it began to

tremble and give signs of pain. I also remarked a small indication of breathing; and fearing lest a greater cold should wake it entirely, I replaced it in its bed in about an hour. In spite of my precaution its respiration became more frequent. In fact, two hours afterwards I found it almost entirely awake; but it had not removed from its place, and it soon fell asleep again. Other experiments awoke it again some days afterwards, and it returned for the fourth time to its lethargic state in about 24 hours.

I have said that more than once I saw unequivocal signs of a very slow respiration. I was anxious to ascertain, by experiments and repeated observations, if this respiration was regularly periodical. Consequently, on the 4th of February, at nine o'clock in the evening, I placed the smallest monkey under a bell-glass, the edges of which were in some very clear lime-water. In the midst of the bell-glass was a pedestal, on which was a concave piece of wood where the monkey lay as in a nest. I took care that the water was exactly of a level within and without the bell-glass at the moment of immersion; and on the 5th of February, at nine o'clock in the morning, I found that it had risen about three lines in the inside of the bell-glass, and that a pellicle was formed at its surface. It now remained to examine the state of the air contained under the bell-glass, and the nature of the pellicle.

I tried the air with Volta's celebrated eudiometer, and I found that it had lost a part of its oxygen; some drops of nitric acid, poured upon the pellicle, produced a very brisk effervescence, liberating carbonic acid. These experiments convinced me, that, during the lethargic sleep, respiration is not suspended: whence it may be presumed that circulation also continues, but with a languor proportioned to that of respiration. I have since been convinced of this, by examining with a good microscope the wings of bats in the lethargic state.

The smallest of my two monkeys continuing in the most profound lethargy, on examining it with attention, I perceived a very feeble alternate depression and rising in its flanks. I took my watch, and ascertained that these unequivocal signs of respiration were renewed at intervals of four minutes or four minutes and a half, and that there were 14 in an hour; whereas, when the animal was perfectly awake, they were about 1500.

Such is the law to which these animals are subject in one of the principal organic functions in their natural lethargy, which I call their *preservative* lethargy, in order to distinguish it from that produced by an excessive cold: this is generally followed by gangrene and death, and on that account I think it should be called a *mortal* lethargy.

If it excite surprise that I placed the monkeys in a temperature of six or nine degrees, I answer, that in general the mammiferæ subject to periodical lethargy hide themselves in holes where the temperature is mild: without this precaution they would be awakened by the pain which the cold would occasion; and if they were not able to avoid it they would be seized by the *mortal* lethargy, when gangrene and death would succeed.

Indeed, having frequently, during the winter, visited a famous grotto in this department, in which were several hundred torpid bats, I ascertained with a good Reaumur's thermometer, that the temperature of this grotto was constantly above nine degrees. We may be convinced that the temperature of the holes they dig is the same, when we reflect on their depth, on the care with which they close up the entrance, and on their strewing their beds with hay. We must also observe, that their fat contributes much to protect them from cold. It is true they inhabit places covered with snow for several months; but this snow is useful, as it hinders the frost from penetrating to them.

A moderate temperature is necessary for the continuation of the preservative lethargy; animals subject to it feel pain, and are awakened by an increased cold; they tremble, and show the most ardent desire to find a place where they can be secure from it;—of this I have been frequently convinced.

At the end of December, 1799, some spiders in my apartment were awakened by the sharpness of the cold, and they turned to all corners where they might avoid it.

On the morning of Feb. 4th, 1803, I found upon the sole of my window a common bat, dead. This poor animal had been torpid during some months in a hole of an adjoining wall, and had been, no doubt, awakened by the intense cold of the preceding night, which was 11 degrees. It had flown to my chamber window with the hope of getting in; but its wings having been too torpid to enable it to fly further, on being disappointed, it was attacked with the mortal lethargy, and died.

To return to my observations on the monkeys:—Feb. 5th, having again weighed them, I found the smallest weighed 21 ounces; the second 22 ounces and 21 deniers. The small one, from the first time I had weighed it until Feb 5th had only awoken once, on Jan. 4th, and continued awake 24 hours. The loss of its weight, therefore, since Jan. 1st, was reduced to about 9 deniers, while the largest, which had awoken several times, had lost 33 deniers in the same interval. This difference of weight proves evidently that the fat of these animals is very useful: not only do they consume a part of it during their lethargic state, but they are also fed by it in the intervals of being awake from a lowered

or increased temperature. Feb. 5th, having placed the largest of the monkeys on a pedestal, and covered it with a bell glass, the edges of which rested on a receiver filled with lime-water, I fixed my eyes upon it for an hour, in order to have a better view of the phenomena of respiration; I was convinced beyond a doubt, that during this time the motions of inspiration and expiration were repeated 15 times distinctly, at three intervals of four or five minutes each. On the same day, at nine o'clock in the evening, I placed the small monkey upon the outside of my window in a bed of hay. It remained for some time immovable, simply giving those signs of a languishing respiration which always continues during lethargy; but in an hour I perceived that its respiration became more frequent, and that it appeared rather asleep than torpid; so that the external temperature, which was three degrees and a half above zero, instead of diminishing the respiration, had considerably increased it. I would have left it an hour longer in the same situation; but observing that its respiration continued to increase, and perceiving, on touching it, that the heat of its body was greatly increased, I withdrew it, and returned it to its usual place in the room. I flattered myself that it would not waken entirely; but having visited it about ten o'clock, I found it not only awake, but saw that it had resumed its natural heat and vivacity: it leaped suddenly from its nest and hid itself among the hay, as if to avoid the cold, or any other accident which might interrupt its gentle lethargy. Hence it follows, that less time is required to bring monkeys out of torpidity than to plunge them into it. The other monkey, which I had placed under the bell-glass, assumed in its little cradle a position to preserve itself from the cold, and continued to give signs of respiration 14 or 15 times in an hour. I also observed, that the water had risen in the bell-glass, and that a pellicle of carbonate of lime was formed.

Feb. 6th, the thermometer in the room being at 6° or 7° , at one P. M., the external temperature having risen to $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, I resolved to expose the torpid monkey, which had been under the bell-glass, upon the sole of my window. My object was, to ascertain if the action of cold, when it increased insensibly, would produce on the animal the same effects which a sudden transition produced, although there was no difference between the temperature of the room and that of the external atmosphere. For two hours and a half the monkey exhibited no increased signs of life; but about six o'clock I perceived some indications of a strong respiration. The night approaching, the thermometer gradually fell, so that on the outside of the window the thermometer was at 4° only. At this moment I saw the monkey

agitated by convulsive movements as if from pain: it afterwards stretched itself in its cradle, its respiration increased gradually until it appeared no longer to be torpid, but rather asleep. At seven o'clock it respired 16 times per minute, whereas while in a torpid state it respired only 15 times an hour. The heat of its body, as tried by the thermometer, increased with the frequency of respiration, so that by half-past nine o'clock it was perfectly awake.

Convinced by this experiment that the action of cold, although it increases almost insensibly, occasions pain to animals in a state of torpidity, I returned the monkey to its bed of hay. I tried to make it walk upon the carpet, but it could not use its hind legs; which were torpid from having been so far from the body.

Feb. 20th, at seven o'clock in the morning, I tried another experiment with the largest torpid monkey: I placed it outside my window in a vessel surrounded by ice and muriate of lime. This mixture produced so intense a cold in the receiver, that the thermometer I placed in it fell to 7° below zero. This sudden transition did not excite any sudden convulsive movements in the monkey: in half an hour I observed it to give signs of pain. I observed increasing signs of respiration and expiration, which must have fatigued it much. It was eleven o'clock, however, before it was completely awake. The cold continued very sharp, and it tried to escape from it several times, by moving from side to side in great pain throughout the night. I visited it several times, and found it always trembling: its eyes were half closed. It did not sleep, however, although I left it exposed to the same cold till nine o'clock next morning. I am convinced that a sharper cold would in a short time have plunged it into that lethargy which is followed by death.

The professor has made other experiments on animals in a natural state of torpidity, the result of which cannot but be interesting: but for these we must wait his publication of their results.

"Sitting," say the Hindoos, "is better than walking; sleep, than sitting; and death than sleep." If they knew the effects of a northern winter they would interpose a middle term between sleep and death. Sleep is as necessary for the body, as food: and all animals sleep, though at different times of the day or night. Sleep contributes to strength; yet what it contributes positively, it is not easy to discover. It enwraps the whole person, yet those who dream of great activity and exertion, are not refreshed by sleep.—We conclude, then, that sleep, though one of the most ordinary, is one of the most perplexing operations of nature.

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's
Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. VII.

*Inventor of the Method of teaching the
Deaf and Dumb.*

It is the fate of many ingenious men, to whom the world is under great obligations, to be forgotten, as the original discoverers of beneficial arts, for which others are afterwards patronised and rewarded.

The Abbé de l'Épée and Sicard, have enjoyed the credit due to the invention of the admirable art of enabling the deaf and dumb to convey their sentiments by speech. But, it appears from the journals of the time, that so long ago as June 11th, 1749, M. Pereyra, a Jew by descent, but a Spaniard by birth, a man of remarkably mild and conciliating manners, read to the French Academy a memoir on this subject. A report was made on this memoir, the 2d of July following, by Messrs. Dertous de Mairan, Buffon, and Ferrein. They highly praised the author. The *Mercur*es for March and April 1750, are to the same effect. The *Gatherer* takes a pleasure in yielding honour to whom honour is due; and in presenting for the gratitude of mankind the name of Pereyra.

England exempt from dangerous Reptiles.

Britain cannot sufficiently congratulate itself on that great degree of freedom from dangerous reptiles which it enjoys. The country is now so well cultivated, that little shelter is afforded to them: and if there were wolves in our island now, they could not long continue unknown or undestroyed. We have indeed, adders, and other venomous creatures, but their powers are feeble compared with those of their kind in hot climates. An instance or two of the hazards to which some places are exposed, may enable those who are happily exempt from such evils to value their happiness, and to express becoming gratitude for it.

Among the several kinds of adders which are to be found in the Indies, some are of so pernicious a nature, that, whenever they infect any person, he dies in an instant, without the least hope of relief. Of this kind are the greenones, of the coast of Malabar.

They are not above an inch thick, but 5 or 6 feet long, and from their greenish colour they are not easily to be discerned in the grass and bushes, where they lie lurking to seize upon such as pass by, and commonly endeavour to fasten either on their eyes, noses, or ears.

The poison of these pernicious creatures being so volatile, and of so subtil a nature, as to be soon conveyed to the heart, often

times before it is possible to apply proper antidotes, a great many die miserably for want of present conveniency to obviate the evil, before it seizes their vitals.

It is upon this score that we have seen some of the Indians, who were sensible of their present danger on such an occasion, cut themselves off immediately that member which they knew to be infected by the poison. Of this I remember an instance, says Delon, a certain Naher, during my stay at Tilliechery.

This gentleman being a little overcome by the tary or palm-tree wine, found one of these small green adders, (the most pernicious kind of all) which he took by the tail, and played with her so long, till she found means to bite him in the finger. The Naher, notwithstanding he was in drink, being sensible of the present danger of losing his life, killed the adder, and in an instant cut off his finger.

"What a virtue is promptitude, where delays are so dangerous!" The naturalist, and the moralist, may adopt the exclamation.

Is it true, that Ireland at present has neither venomous reptiles, nor even harmless frogs in it? And if true, what is the real cause?—For, as to the blessing of St. Patrick, —*Valcat quantum valere potest.*

William Penn assaulted by a Duellist.

In William Penn's treatise entitled *No Cross, No Crown*, p. 148, he mentions his having been, before he professed the communion he was now of, in danger from an assault on a point of honour. "I was once myself in France set upon about eleven at night (as I was walking to my lodging) by a person that way-laid me, with his naked sword in his hand, who demanded satisfaction of me, for taking no notice of him, at a time when he civilly saluted me with his hat? Though the truth was, I saw him not when he did it. I will suppose he had killed me (for he made several passes at me) or I in my Despece had killed him, when I disarmed him: I ask any man of Understanding and Conscience, if the whole Ceremony were worth the Life of one man, considering the Dignity of the Nature, and the Importance of the Life of man, both with respect to God his Creator, Himself, and the benefit of Civil Society?"

Are any further particulars known concerning this *rencontre*, which might have deprived the world of a man afterwards so highly esteemed among his society, and so laudable, as a citizen, a legislator, and a governor?—In what a wretched state were the manners of the French nation, and the police of the city (of Paris?) where this incident happened! And yet, no doubt, the French boasted then, as they have since boasted of their nation, as the truly great, the civilized, humane, polite, —and, what not?

POETRY.

A FRAGMENT.

Oh! when I die,—the coward nature cries—
When this world fades before my closing eyes,
Soft may I sink upon some faithful breast,
And there my faint heart tremble into rest.

May tenderest friendship wait around my bed,
Yet not one bitter tear of grief be shed;
And while the last farewell is fondly given,
Oh! may my spirit wing her flight to heav'n!

Feb. 1808.

CAROLINE.

THE VESTRY-HAMMER OF ST. CLEMENT DANES.

Molleus loquitur ad Rectorem.

Two cent'ries past I've for Order been hawling,
Nor am, even yet, worn out by my calling:
Though, while matters parochial are hotly debated,
I've frequently been roughly handled and treated;
For, truth to relate, sad confusion and riot
Assail my exertions to keep neighbours quiet!
Till venting my rage, I at last thunder down,
In the name of the Church, in the name of the
Crown.

No wonder my carcase appears so much hack'd,
Nor, by knocking and thund'ring, I'm here and
there crack'd!

But, Domine Rector, I've news to relate,
Whereby you'll perceive how much chang'd is my
state;

A friend has bedeck'd me;—again tight and fast,
For two cent'ries more I shall certainly last;
I am silver'd so gay, and am render'd so smart,
That, thanking my patron with true honest heart,
I will banish despair—and will ever regale
Our vestry Philipps, with, Silence, pray hail! *
Till or Order or Reason ascendancy gains
All over the parish of St. Clement Danes:
Or till, rotten with labour, with fate and with age,
I am dwindled to dust like the Hero and Sage!

SALVE.

* The presidential hammer for commanding silence in the vestry room of this parish has been employed for that special purpose upwards of two hundred years. It is of very stout box, has for arms a crown and full blown rose, with the letters E. and R., (supposed *Elizabetha Regina*); it bears the date of 1598; and, except a crack or two, is in tolerable preservation. To prevent this Order-working vehicle, that hath so much "the privilege of antiquity upon it," from further falling to decay, Mr. Twycross, of New-castle Street, one of the present overseers, has recently very strongly mounted it with three silver hoops, and presented it to the vestry with these appropriate words engraved on the middle hoop, from our immortal Shakespeare (who was contemporary with the hammer), GRACIOUS SILENCE, HAIL!

FREE TRANSLATION OF SOME LATIN LINES
BY FORTIN.

Ah! wou'd the fates, who tore thee from my arms,
In all the plenitude of youthful charms,
Grant my fond pray'r, beyond the verge of day,
My disencumber'd soul should wing its way,
If in those realms of bliss we may review
Those kindred spirits who on earth were true;
If once again to breathe our mutual vows,
And love for endless ages, heaven allows,
To rise triumphant from the darkling tomb,
Thro' pathless tracks untrodden and unknown,
I'd seek my bride, and claim her as my own.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN ARAPHILL AND CASTARA.*

A. Castara, you too findly court
The silken peace with which we cover'd are;
Unquiet time may for his sport
Up from its iron den rowse sleepy warre.

C. Then, in the language of the drum,
I will instruct my yet affrighted care.
All woman shall in me be dumbe,
If I but with my Araphill be there.

A. If fate, like an unfaithful gale,
Which, having vow'd to th' ship a faire event,
O' th' sudden rends her hopefull saile,
Blow ruine, will Castara then repent?

C. Love shall, in that tempestuous showre,
Her brightest blossome like the black-thorne
showe.

Weak friendship prospers by the powre
Of fortune's sunne: I'll be in her winter grow.

A. If on my skin the noysome skar
I should o'th' leprosie or canker weare;
Or if the sulphurous breath of warre
Should blast my youth; should I not be
thy feare?

C. In flesh may sickness horror move,
But heavenly zeale will be by it refin'd:
For then we'd like two angels love
Without a sense, and clipeach other's mind.

A. Were it not impious to repine,
'Gainst rigid fate I should direct my breath;
That two must be, whom heaven did joyne
In such a happy one, disjoyn'd by death.

C. That's no divorce. Then shall we see
The rites in life were types o'th' marriage
state;
Our soules on earth contracted be,
But they in heaven their nuptials consummate.

Habington's Castara, edit. 4to. 1634, p. 62.

SONNET.

The traveller, who explores an unknown waste,
And wearied, wanders o'er a boundless way,
Eager the comforts of his home to taste;
Yet wondering what occasions his delay!
If chance some fellow-traveller he views,
Who tells him, that misguided he pursues
An erring course, how drooping and forlorn
He measures, with his anxious gazes, back
The useless steps he took: but soon upborne
By hope anew, seeks out a truer track.

So I, seduced by novelty, had stray'd
Far from the scenes where calm contentment
dwelt;

Where oft by friendship, oft by love betray'd,
Pleasures flow by untasted and unfelt;
And while adown my cheek repentant tears
Made me neglect the waste of many years,
She snatch'd me far from error's fatal maze;
Taught me how best life's blessings to employ,
To scenes of nobler aim my thoughts to raise,
Where mortal cares are lost in endless joy.

EPITAPH ON FREDERIC THE GREAT.

[From the French, by Dr. Beattie.]

He every human talent misemploy'd,
And men at once delighted and destroy'd;
Savage in action, but a sage in rhyme,
Each virtue sung, and practis'd every crime;
The scorn of Venus, but of Mars the pride,
He fill'd his country, and the world with strife;
Thousands for him in honour's bed have died,
But from his own not one e'er sprung to life.

TO LAURA.

Can the harmoniz'd tints which the rainbow
adorn
The complexion of Laura outvie,
Or the dew-drop, enrich'd by the blushes of morn,
The lustre that melts in her eye?
Can the golden light shied when the sun's dying
gleams
The cup of the tulip illumine,
Excel the soft radiance that o'er her face beams,
When a rosy smile heightens its bloom?
Ah! no; all that nature or art can combine
Is surpass'd by the blaze of her charms;
And far above others that mortal will shine
That enfolds this proud prize in his arms.
I envy not canopied monarchs their throne,
Their sceptre and glittering train;
But I envy the man that calls Laura his own,
Tho' a cottage be all his domain. H.

SONGS, ETC. FROM THE EXILE.

Song.—Count Calmar.

How often will proud memory trace,
When I, the last of Calmar's race,
Inheriting my native land,
Beheld enslav'd a hapless band,
Who, slow and sullen, bent their stubborn knee,
And sigh'd for heaven's best boon—dear liberty!
"Oppression's sons," I cried, "your's free,
"I come to give you liberty!"
Awhile amaz'd, 'tween hope and fear,
Dubious the silent crowd appear;
Then shouts of joy proclaim—"We're free! We're
free!"

Hail, sweetest boon of heaven, hail liberty!

Thus freedom, with heroic fire,
Can e'en degenerate minds inspire.
Since her glorious call attends,
Valour her daring plan defends,
Freedom by force o'erthrown can never be,
Hail, sweetest boon of heaven, hail liberty!

Recitative, and Air.—Catharine.

She's gone!—a daughter's gone to save
A banish'd father from an early grave!
Hope her support, and heav'n her guide,
No fears can turn her steps aside,
Nought can o'ercome her filial love,
Eager she rushes on to move,
With lowly suit, and bended knee,
The royal breast to clemency.
Around may gentle zephyrs play,
To cheer the traveller on her way!
And oh! may ev'ry pitying power
Beside her in that anxious hour,
When Alexina on her knee
Invokes the royal clemency!

Song.—Count Calmar.

In days of yore! on Pavia's plain,
When haughty France encounter'd Spain,
Fortune awhile in equal balance held
The rage, the woes, the slaughter of the field.
But brave Castilians fir'd,
By patriot zeal inspir'd,
Like knights of old, impetuous, wild, and free,
Rush'd on, and cried:—"For Spain and Chivalry!"
In open battle, not betray'd,
Proud Gallia's king was prisoner made;
But Spain soon feeling for a foe o'erthrown,
Restor'd the captive monarch to his crown.
For brave Castilians fir'd,
By courtesy inspir'd,
Like knights of old, will die, e'er tarnish'd see
The sacred names of "Spain and Chivalry."

Song.—Serviz.

Young Lobski said to his ugly wife,
"I'm off till to-morrow to fish, my life."
Says Mrs. Lobski, "I'm sure you a'n't,
But you brute you are going to gallivant."
What Mrs. Lobski said was right;
Gay Mr. Lobski was out all night;
He ne'er went to fish, 'tis known very well,
But where he went I shall not tell.
Next morning Mr. Lobski knew
He had caught no fish, so he bought a few,
Thinks he my wife won't smoke my plot,
And she will bite, tho' the fish did not.
When Lobski to his spouse drew near,
Says she, "what sport have you had, my dear?"
"The river," says he, "is full of water-rats,
"So I've only caught you a dozen sprats."
"A dozen sprats, base man," says she,
"What, catch in the river the fish of the sea?"
"You may draw a long line, Mr. Lobski, I know,
"But 'tis clear you can draw a much longer bow."
Let all men who are frail in flesh,
Observe salt water is not fresh,
For wives their husbands will condemn,
Who think with sprats to gudgeon them.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

National Debt.—An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land-tax, and imperial loan, to the 1st November, 1808.

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	£72,202,258
Ditto on account of loans.....	71,533,608
Ditto by land-tax.....	23,156,429
Ditto by 1 per cent. per ann. on imperial loan.....	910,087
Stock transferred by life annuities, up to 27th Oct. 1808.....	226,602

Total.....£168,029,684

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is....£2,690,673 11s. 2d.

City Address and His Majesty's Answer.—

(Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 397.)—The common council of London, assembled on Thursday, Oct. 27, to receive the king's answer to their address, on the subject of the convention which terminated the campaign in Portugal, having read the answer, the following was resolved: "That his majesty's answer be entered on the journals; that at the same time this court cannot forbear declaring it as their opinion, that the address and petition presented to his majesty by this court on Wednesday the 12th instant, was conceived in the most dutiful and respectful terms; that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition, and that this right ought at all times to be freely exercised in all matters of public grievance, without obstruction or reproof.—That they are, therefore, at a loss to know by what construction of their said petition, however strained or perverted, his majesty's advisers could attribute to them any intention or desire "to pronounce judgement, without previous investigation."—That they are equally at a loss to know why his majesty's advisers should have deemed it necessary to remind them, "that it was inconsistent with the principles of British justice," unless to throw an unmerited odium on this corporation, and raise a barrier between them and the crown, on all occasions where their object is free and constitutional inquiry.—That had this court refrained from expressing to his majesty their feelings at the humiliating termination of the campaign in Portugal, they must have ceased to feel—to think—to act as Britons, and have shewn themselves unsusceptible of that patriotism so essentially necessary for the preservation of their liberties—the maintenance of their national honour—and the independence and security of his majesty's crown and dominions.—They cannot, therefore, sufficiently express their concern, that they should, by any suggestions, have met with obstruction and reprehension in the exercise of this undoubted and invaluable right.—That they particularly regret that his majesty should have been advised to express a hope "that recent occurrences would have convinced them that his majesty is at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of his majesty's arms, is concerned; and that the interposition of the city of London could not be necessary for inducing his majesty to direct due inquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation."

Because it appears, that during the eventful period of the last 15 years, various enterprises and expeditions have been undertaken, "in which the character of the country, and the honour of his majesty's arms, were concerned," which have grievously failed, and "disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation," and into which, "due inquiry" has not been made. That in one of the recent occurrences to which his majesty's answer refers, it is not known even at the present moment by whose advice the commander-in-chief was appointed, or on what account such commander was selected. That during all these calamitous events, and wasteful profusion of blood and treasure, the public burthens have been patiently born, and his majesty has not been called upon by "the interposition of the city of London" (if their humble supplication must be so termed) to institute inquiries into these failures; although it appears to them that such "interposition" might have been highly necessary and beneficial to the country, and by promoting "due inquiry," precluded the necessity of their late application.—That during these unhappy reverses, and while his majesty's subjects submitted to so many privations, the most shameful and scandalous abuses and speculations have prevailed, into which due inquiry has not been made so as to bring to justice such great public delinquents.—That whoever advised his majesty to put so unfavourable and unwarrantable a construction on their late petition, has abused the confidence of his sovereign, and is equally an enemy to his majesty and the just rights of his people.—That they do not attribute guilt to any one, much less do they pronounce judgment without previous investigation. They ask for investigation,—prompt and rigid investigation, and the punishment of guilt wherever it may be found.

Staffordshire Meeting.—On Friday, Nov. 11, a very numerous meeting of the freeholders of the county of Stafford was held at the Shire Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration a petition and address to his majesty relative to the convention of Cintra, in consequence of a requisition to the high sheriff for that purpose, when the following resolutions were unanimously carried: Resolved; I. That a petition to his majesty, for the purposes mentioned in the requisition, is, in the judgment of this meeting, unnecessary and inexpedient.—II. That the freeholders now assembled gratefully acknowledge his majesty's paternal goodness and wisdom, in having been graciously pleased to institute a full and comprehensive inquiry into all the causes and circumstances of a transaction which has so much disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation.

An account of the various addresses relative to the convention of Cintra will be found in our Register of Events.

Court of Inquiry.—The members of the board, convened by virtue of his majesty's warrant, assembled on Monday, Nov. 14, in the great hall of Chelsea Hospital, to inquire into the circumstances that led to the convention of Cintra.—President, general Sir D. Dundas.—Members: general earl Moira, D. Craig, and lord Heathfield; lieutenant-generals earl Pembroke, Sir G. Nugent, and O. Nichols.—We forbear detailing the proceedings until the inquiry is terminated.

Population.—From the population abstract, not long since published by order of the House of Commons, it appears, that of the total number of males in Great Britain, about 1 in 27 is in the army and militia; 1 in 11½, or 20 out of 210 are either in the army, navy, or seamen in the merchants' service. In the sea-ports there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns 113 females to 100 males. The total of the male population in Great Britain is 5,450,292, and of females, 5,492,354; which is the proportion of 100 females to 99 males. The chances of war with respect to one sex are balanced against the diseases which the other sex is exposed to.

Recent Arrival of Spanish Sheep and Shepherds.—The Spanish sheep, which have lately arrived in this country, came as a present from the Grand Junta to His Majesty. There were 2,500 sent: 700 of them died on their journey; their skins have arrived within these few days. Those that have arrived alive are at Kew and Richmond, and are thriving very well. Thirteen shepherds came over with them. His Majesty, with a princely munificence, has given directions for them to remain in this country as long as they like, at his expence. They are put under the care of Mr. Snalet, His Majesty's principal gardener, who has allotted to them a house, called the Call-house, situated at the upper end of the Queen's garden, near Hyde-Park corner, where they prefer sleeping upon straw to beds. Two labourers attend them, to procure their food, and assist in cooking, &c. They have a pound of meat a man provided for their dinners and suppers, and are not pleased if the meat is not very fat; they have it cooked in their own way, and, in general, eat the enormous quantity of a peck of onions at a meal. An old sailor, who knows the Spanish language, has been procured, for a companion and interpreter to them, and by his assistance, after every meal, they stand up, join their hands, and put their toes together, while they sing *God save the King*. They also sing a Spanish national air.—The old sailor is furnished with money to conduct them about London, and shew them such exhibitions and curiosities as may be most entertaining. They were highly amused and astonished with Westminster Abbey, and the curiosities to be seen in it. They walk the streets with their crooks in their hands, and their grotesque appearance attracts the notice of the passengers.

Increase of Pay in the Naval Hospitals.—In order to insure our brave defenders, the navy, the best medical assistance, and to encourage medical gentlemen to enter the navy, where there is at present a great scarcity of medical officers, government has acceded to the proposal of the commissioners of naval revision, in their seventh report, and increased, from the 1st instant, the pay and allowance of the officers of the naval hospitals at Portsmouth and Plymouth; and those at Deal and other quarters, now temporary, are to be placed on the same footing, while they are kept up. We are glad to learn, likewise, that on the recommendation of the transport board, all the surgeons to prisoners of war are to have the same salary, viz. £500. per annum, with a house, coals, candles, &c. or an adequate allowance.

Westminster Abbey, Henry VII's Chapel, and other dilapidated national Buildings.—“In concluding the account and illustrations of this unique and very sumptuous building, I feel solicitous that the whole may be found deserving the approbation of that ‘Committee of Taste,’ under whose judicious and enlightened auspices the chapel is to be renovated, and its exterior walls and embellishments restored to their pristine character and effect. This important task is worthy of an enlightened and affluent nation; and its completion will reflect honour on all the persons who are concerned in it. The Gothic or Vandalic destroyers of our elegant and interesting buildings have been repeatedly and justly censured for a disregard of all beauty and grandeur; therefore, those persons who engage themselves in protecting or renovating such structures, as are ornamental to the country, are entitled to literary praise and national honour.—Instead of lavishing thousands of pounds on useless projects, and worse than useless individuals, would it not be creditable to a ministry and government, to appropriate two or three thousand pounds a-year, to protect and repair our great national buildings; and towards the encouragement of such publications as are honestly and laudably appropriated to illustrate their respective histories and architectural characteristics? The answer must be obvious; and as the Committee of Taste is now occasionally employed in deliberating on subjects of this kind, it is humbly recommended to their attention and fostering care.—In taking leave of a building, which has at once excited my admiration, warmed my fancy, and occasioned much investigation, I shall avail myself of the poet's words, and exclaim:

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made steadfast and immovable,
Looking tranquillity!—*CONGRÈVE.*

Britton's Architectural Antiquities

* * * We add an earnest request that particular attention be paid to the preservation of the monuments; now scandalously defaced and broken.

Grand Junction Canal.—Tuesday, Nov. 1, the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Wm. Praed, Esq. in the chair; when a statement of their accounts was laid before the company, and the proceedings of the committee, since the last meeting, approved.—Mr. Harvey then read a report from the committee to the proprietors, which gave a very favourable account of the general concerns of the company, shewing, that the increasing trade which they had formerly ventured to anticipate, had been fully realised.—It appeared that the tonnage had increased very considerably since the last meeting.—The sinking fund had been increased to near £70,000, and bids fair to bring the concerns into a more prosperous state in a short time.—A dividend of £2. per cent. clear of property tax, was declared to be made on the 5th of January next.—Considering the heavy expenses that had been occasioned in restoring the aqueduct at Woolverton, within the last half-year, the general expenditure was considered as very moderate.—There was a te-

terable fall meeting, considering the season of the year—upwards of sixty sat down to dinner, when the usual toasts were drunk; among the rest, “*Success to the Spanish Patriots*,” with three times three.

Chalk Figure of George III.—An equestrian figure of his Majesty has lately been formed in chalk on Osmington hills, the property of Mr. Wood, opposite the bay of Weymouth. Although its length is 280, and its height 320 feet, yet the likeness of the king is well preserved, and the symmetry of the horse is complete. It forms a novel and pleasing object to the pedestrians on the Esplanade, but more especially to those who are fond of water excursions, as from the bay its view is more complete. It has been carried into effect under the direction of Mr. Wood, bookseller, at the particular request and sole expence of John Rainier, Esq. brother to the late admiral.

Persian Professor.—A native Moonshi, named Monlave Meer Abdon Ali, has been appointed Persian Preceptor at the India Company's College at Hertford, with a salary of £600 a year.

Lunatic Asylums.—The plan for county Asylums for Lunatics, in pursuance of the excellent act proposed by Mr. C. Wynn, is generally adopting throughout the kingdom. At Nottingham the ceremony of opening the asylum was conducted with extraordinary solemnity, and, in the evening, the president, governors, &c. of the hospital, were most splendidly entertained by Earl Manners, at Thurland-hall.—To the everlasting credit of the county of Lincoln, a sum exceeding £6000 has been raised in the space of one year for that excellent and truly benevolent institution the Lunatic Asylum.—We request our readers to refer to *Panorama*, Vol. II. page 1255, *et seq.* for the interesting Report of a Select Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, to enquire into the State of the Criminal and Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales, where will be found the number in custody in the different gaols, houses of correction, &c. &c. taken from returns received from the several counties, dated Whitehall, January 20, 1807, and signed by C. W. W. Wynn.—In the same place will be found a Plan proposed by the Committee for division of the Kingdom into Districts, for Erection of Lunatic Asylums, and Thoughts on the State of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics, excited by the measures pursued in the late Parliament.

Margate Pier.—The improvements of the pier at Margate are at length determined upon. The subscription books were closed last month, when there appeared to have been collected no less a sum than £26,000. This sum is to be expended in securing the barrier and extending the pier 200 feet beyond its present boundaries.

Military Depot.—Orders have been issued for the formation of a grand depot of artillery and ammunition at Weedon, as being the most central part of the Kingdom.—A large portion of the artillery will be drawn from the southern district, and it is understood that the depot, when formed, will be second only, in point of magnitude, to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

Northampton Infirmary.—At the anniversary meeting of the Northampton General Infirmary sat the relief of the sick and lame poor of all

counties, there was a great appearance of governors and subscribers, at the George Inn, (Lord Viscount Althorpe, M. P. in the chair,) when the report of its present state of the patients admitted and discharged, (viz. 778 in, and 1280 out patients, of which 1783 were perfectly cured,) and of the monies received and paid, within the last year, was laid before them, and they expressed their satisfaction, with the management of this noble charity, by which 42,288 persons have been cured, and 5678 relieved, since the foundation of the old county hospital in 1744. After which the governors and subscribers walked in procession to the parish church of All Saints, when a sermon was preached, on the occasion, by the Rev. R. Cherion, Rector of Middleton Cheney, from *Philippians* iii. 16. “*Where to we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing*.” A collection was afterwards made at the church doors as usual, amounting to £94. 11s.

Statutes for hiring Servants.—The magistrates of Warwickshire, at a late sessions, came to a resolution, that statutes for hiring servants have a tendency to promote idleness and immorality among servants; and accordingly have recommended to masters of servants in husbandry not to attend such meetings, nor to hire servants without characters.

Insurance Company at Birmingham.—At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, it has been resolved to establish a company for the insurance of lives, and for granting and purchasing annuities, to be called the Birmingham Life Insurance and Annuity Office, with a capital of one million, in 1000 shares, of £1000 each, ten per cent. on which is to be advanced in five instalments. The leading principles of this institution are professed to be as follow.—1st. A capital of one million has been subscribed, as a security for all the engagements of the institution, the proprietors taking upon themselves the sole responsibility, while the insurers participate with them in the profits, without any risk.—2d. It not only pays the sum assured on each life, but at the expiration of every seven years appropriates one-third part of its profits to increase each policy, in proportion to the aggregate amount paid by each person for premium, which gives persons assuring at this office every reason to expect their representatives will receive a very considerable addition to the sum insured.—3d. Every proprietor is under the necessity of making an assurance, and when it drops, a new assurance must be made in its place, which gives an additional stability to the institution, by a perpetual renovation of policies.

Portsmouth Water-Works, New Buildings, &c.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and liberties, held at the Guildhall, to take into consideration the report of the committee appointed to investigate the plans, proposals, and estimates, for the intended water-works for those towns, Mr. Nicholson's plan was preferred as the cheapest and best adapted for the purpose. A subscription was immediately opened, and in twenty-four hours the sum wanted (£32,000) was raised, and the books were closed. Seventy shares of £50 each were likewise taken conditionally, in case the money should be wanted.

The King's Proclamation for Meeting of Parliament.—By His Majesty's Proclamation, given at the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 23d of November, 1808, the Parliament that stood prorogued to December 8, is further prorogued to Monday the 16th of January, 1809, when "the said Parliament shall, on the said 16th day of January next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said 16th day of January next."

Newspapers.—There are at a medium published in London every morning 16,000 newspapers, and, every evening, about 14,000; of those published every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday newspapers amount to about 25,000; and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers, producing in all the enormous sum of £245,000.

Enormous Shark.—A most enormous shark was caught by the fishermen at Hastings, Nov. 18, it was entangled in seventeen of their nets, and completely broke them all; but being wounded, and nearly spent, they contrived to tow on shore this monster of the deep. It measures 30 feet in length, and upwards of 20 in circumference, and is supposed to weigh at least ten tons; has four rows of teeth, and the throat is so large, that it could swallow a man with the greatest ease. It is considered by all who have seen it to be the largest of the species ever met with in any of the seas of Europe. Colonel Bothwell has purchased it for his friend, Mr. Home, the surgeon, of Sackville-street, who intends to dissect it, and place the skeleton in his museum.

Monument to Wedgwood.—It has been resolved by the proprietors of the potteries in Staffordshire to erect, at Burslem, a monument or statue to the memory of the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. by voluntary subscription. The Etruria workmen have collected £70, as a just tribute of their respect to that great and worthy character.

Ancient Pic Nic.—Sep. 18. Wednesday se'night, Shelford Bidwell, esq. was elected mayor of the borough of Theiford for the year ensuing; on which occasion the usual entertainment to the corporation and most respectable inhabitants was given; the sources from whence it was (as usual) derived, are not unworthy of record: the roast beef is provided by the town clerk; the boiled beef by the tenant of the tolls of the navigation; the geese by the tenant of the bridge tolls; the game and wine is provided by the mayor elect; and the keeper of the tavern adjacent to the guild-hall, finds the plumb puddings. This is an immemorial custom in the above very ancient borough—may it not have been the origin of the present fashionable Pic Nics?

Floating Island.—The floating island, which has emerged from the bottom of Derwent water, Cumberland, three times in the course of about 30 years, has recently appeared above the surface. At first it was of a dark brown colour, but soon became covered with verdure.—It contains about an acre of ground, and is quite stationary. By thrusting a pole in several places to the depth of three yards, the wa-

ter bubbles up; consequently it is of that thickness, and unconnected with the bottom. That it is also entirely unconnected with the shore is evident, as boats have sailed entirely round it, and sounded the water with long poles, without finding the bottom.

AGRICULTURE.—Present and future State of Great Britain.—"I indeed am not one of those who consider the increased luxury of the country as a public benefit, or as any proper criterion of public strength and prosperity; yet, when I see the great bulk of the people (I speak not of the vicious refuse of an overgrown capital) to be better fed, better clothed, better lodged, and better educated, than the same class either ever was, or now is, in any other part of the world, I cannot but look upon the situation of this country to be extremely prosperous.—I am not ignorant that our commerce is the parent of our national opulence; and that our opulence, rather than the number of our people, is the present sinew of our national strength. But should commerce ever desert us, as it has deserted all other countries in which it once flourished, I am anxious that we should still be able to maintain our station as a free people, among the despotic powers of Europe. It would be far better for us, to be a free nation of labouring peasants, than a nation of gentlemen, wearing chains of slavery gilt by the gold of commerce.—An improved agriculture is preparatory to, and productive of, an increase of population. The time I hope will come, when an unproductive acre of land will not be found in either of these our fortunate islands; and when that time shall fully come, we shall have food within ourselves, for the annual sustenance of thirty millions of people at the least, and with a population of thirty millions, what power in Europe, what combination of powers, will dare to attempt our subjugation?"—*Bishop of Landaff.*

Holderness Agricultural Society.—A most respectable assemblage of the members of the Holderness Agricultural Society was present at their meeting at Hedon, on the 19th of September. Previous to the dinner, the following question was discussed, viz.—"What are the comparative profits of crops of hemp and flax, with respect to each other, or to crops of corn?—Is the land on which they are cultivated more or less fitted for a succeeding crop; and what sort of land is best adapted to the growth of hemp and flax?" A very interesting conversation ensued, and it was the opinion of most who took part in it, that much of the land in Holderness is suitable to the extension of the cultivation of flax.

Sommercourt Wool Fair.—At Sommercourt Michaelmas fair, samples of nearly 30,000 weight of wool were produced. Some very fine fleeces from the flocks of lord Falmouth, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Mr. Gwarkin, Mr. Roberts of Newlyn, and others, were exhibited. The woollstaplers, however, seem to discourage the sale of wool in the open competition of a fair, thinking it more their interest, perhaps, to make private purchases from the farmers, of fine and coarse wool at one and the same price. The object of the gentlemen and farmers, we apprehend, is, to obtain a fair price for their wool in proportion to its quality and fineness.—The Agricultural Society, by recog-

mending the establishment of wool fairs, and by the sale of wool at 16 ounces to the pound, as in other counties, instead of 18 ounces, as commonly sold in Cornwall, to the prejudice of the farmer, have in view to obtain a price adequate to the quality of the wool: and, as Cornwall is particularly well adapted to the produce of fine wool, it is probable that, by obtaining a better price for their fine wool, the quantity of fine-woolled sheep would be greatly increased, and the commons and waste lands very much improved, to the great benefit of the community.

Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society.—The annual meeting of the members of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, was held Oct. 14th, at the Crown inn, Leicester, the earl of Moira in the chair:—the meeting was most respectfully attended. Mr. Hose, of Melton produced several samples of wool from crosses with the Merino breed: one in particular from a new Leicester ewe and Merino ram, for the wool of which, if produced in any quantity, he had been offered by some eminent manufacturers double the value of the price for Leicestershire wool.

Caernarvon Society.—The Caernarvonshire Agricultural Society, duly appreciating the importance of improvement, has appropriated a class of premiums to tenants only: those who have their farms in the best general state of cultivation, and in the neatest and most exact order as to fences, drains, &c. or who shall drain or improve the greatest quantity of land, or lay most manure, or raise and consume on the farms the best crops of turnips or cabbages, or lay down the greatest quantity of pasture or hay, or raise the greatest number of forest trees, will be entitled to premiums varying from 15 guineas to two guineas and a half.

Sir W. W. Wynne's Meeting.—The annual entertainment, established by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne for the meritorious purpose of improving the breed of cattle and sheep in the principality, took place on Friday the 16th of September, and was attended by the principal agriculturists and farmers in North Wales, and the adjoining counties. It gives us pleasure to state, that the increased number of claimants for the various prizes, and the improved appearance of the stock shewn, afforded the most ample testimony of the beneficial effects which may be expected to arise from this excellent institution. The morning was occupied in viewing the different animals at the farm, and the sale of 130 ewes, which averaged 45s. each; the company, nearly 500 in number, then adjourned to dinner at the house; after which, the prizes, consisting of seven silver cups, were adjudged, and delivered to the successful claimants; and the letting of several South-Down tups by auction closed the business of the meeting.

Workington Agricultural Society, &c.—On Thursday, Oct. 6th, a very large party of gentlemen and farmers, from various parts of the kingdom, attended to inspect the Schoose farm, belonging to J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. and to view the different implements at work.—There have been soiled at the Schoose farm, this year, above 100 horses, and 60 head of cattle and oxen, all

in the highest condition.—The party witnessed the result of an experiment to determine the relative increase of weight between soiling and grazing: the trial commenced the 14th of May, and was concluded on the 4th October. The animal soiled had gained 16st. the one grazed 9st. 9½lb.—Six Highland Oxen, which were tied up on the 29th of June, had on an average, increased 8st. or a pound and half a day. The animal grazed was allowed an acre; the green food consumed by the animal soiled, was not the 6th part of the two cuttings of a good acre of clover.—Gentlemen were appointed to see animals from various parts of England weighed, an experiment undertaken by the president to prove the early maturity and propensity to fatten of the different breeds, to note the consumption of food, and the qualities of different green crops.—On Friday morning, an astonishing concourse of people assembled at an early hour at the Schoose, to view the prize-cattle, which were numerous. The farming implements attracted much notice, as did the ploughing match.—A large party rode round the farm with the president, Mr. Curwen; after their return, 630 sat down to dinner, and partook of every rarity at the hospitable table.—The premiums were distributed at the assembly rooms.—Mr. Benn, of Middleton Place, previous to their leaving the tent, proposed that a piece of plate should be presented to the president, as a mark of their esteem for him, who was the friend of the farmer, and the zealous promoter of the interests of agriculture. The motion was unanimously and cordially approved. Before the society broke up, a superb vase was presented to the president, by the Manks branch of the society, with the following inscription:—"To John Christian Curwen, Esq. M. P. Member of the House of Keys, and President of the Agricultural Society of the Isle of Man: In grateful acknowledgment of his strenuous and successful efforts in Parliament, in defence of their country's rights and independence, and of the benefits which their agriculture has received from his protection and his example: this tribute of their respect is presented by the natives of the Isle of Man, 1808."—The president proposed a general association to put a stop to the depredations committed upon turnips and other green crops, which would be no less for the advantage of the farmer than the labourer, as every step towards improvement increases the demand for labour.

Lunman and Vinney-Water Agricultural Society.—The annual feast of the above society lately held at Dunnichen, was numerously attended. The show of cattle and horses, in the morning, satisfied the judges that the improvement of those valuable animals had not been unattended to by the members of the society. After dinner Mr. Hendrick, minister of Dunnichen, was appointed chaplain to the society, in the room of the late Mr. Wright. The president congratulated the society on the rapid progress of the district in agricultural improvements, particularly in the sowing of wheat, and informed them of his having obtained a promise from Sir Joseph Banks of a specimen of a new spring wheat, brought by that gentleman from abroad, which has the valuable property of ripening well, although sown as late as the month of April. The president has also

availed himself of the favourable disposition of Sweden, to commission several hundred weight of the best Swedish turnip-seed, that seed being known to degenerate when long sown in Great Britain. Its culture for spring food, and that of tares for late autumn food, for all kinds of stock, was warmly recommended, as was the culture of pease and tares with dung and the drill. Several new members were admitted; and the next year's meeting was fixed for the 4th of July.

Long-horned Oxen.—As a specimen of the long-horned breed of oxen, in Westmoreland, Mr. Simpson, of Wattsfield, near Kendal, bought, in March 1806, four 3-years old oxen, at the sale of the late Mr. Wilkinson, of Pallet Hill, near Penrith, which he fed on hay and grass only. They were killed and sold at Liverpool, by Mr. Edwards, butcher, in Dale-street, on Saturday the 8th and Saturday the 15th days of October, 1808, at the following weights and prices, viz.

	£	s.	d.
4 hides, 597lbs. at 5d. per lb.	12	8	9
Ditto fat, 443lbs. at 6d. ditto.	14	15	4
Ditto small offal.	4	0	0
Ditto carcasses, 4,308lbs. aver. 6½d. do. 121	3	3	

£152 7 4

Herefordshire Agricultural Society.—At a late meeting of the above society, the premium for the best new variety of the apple was adjudged to T. A. Knight, Esq. who produced an apple he called the Fozley apple, being a cross between the yellow Siberian crab and the Orange pippin; in size it is nearly equal to the old Golden pippin; the pulp is of a deep yellow colour, and the juice remarkably rich and saccharine; the wood and blossom are supposed to be as hardy as the native crab.

IRELAND.

Ballinasloe Fair, Ireland.—The great annual fair at Ballinasloe commenced the 5th October. Lord Clancarty, as usual, opened his park at Garryhall, the day before, to accommodate the proprietors of sheep; a greater number appeared than for many years. On Tuesday, the 4th, 60,000 were sold in the park; and on Wednesday, the 5th, above 20,000 in the fair-green, making together 81,174: not a single sheep remained unsold; and the price was full 16 per cent. more than last year. There was a striking improvement both in the form and condition of these animals, owing to judicious crossing with new Leicester rams, which are in good demand, a sufficient supply not having appeared at the fair.—On Thursday the horse fair was held; there were very few good ones, and these were soon bought up at high prices.—The bullock fair was on Friday. The improvement in their frame, particularly of the three years old, far surpassed all expectation. The price above last year is supposed to exceed 20 per cent.—The meeting of the Farming Society of Ireland was numerous and respectable, more than 300 members being present. The society dined together on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.—The show of breeding stock was far superior to that of any former year, and the encouragement held out by the society in their last premiums to induce the most distinguished breeders to let out males, gratis, has served the public in a way far exceed-

ing the expectations of the society. Several of the finest long-horned bulls and draft stallions in Ireland, were candidates for those premiums. The long-horned cattle still maintain their superiority. The shew of North Devons was highly respectable: several beautiful specimens appeared among them. There were one or two good Tesswater or Durham cows. The Hereford cattle have entirely disappeared.—The society inculcate in the strongest manner an attention to milk and butter, as well as to beef, in the selection of cows for breed. There never has been at any of the society's shews so fine an exhibition of new Leicester sheep: and the top breeders pay more attention than formerly to the quantity and quality of their wool.—The South-Down sheep appear likewise very much improved, and the competition among the breeders of them is more spirited than ever. The society have purchased ten more rups to distribute through the mountainous districts. The committee have strongly recommended the importation of the Merino breed, which it is supposed will answer extremely well in the temperate climate of Ireland.—Many of the swine exhibited had superior merit; there has been a rapid improvement in this species of animal since the Farming Society was established, and immediate steps will be taken to disperse their improved breeds over every county in Ireland.—Some very fine draft horses deserved the premiums for standing gratis in the four different provinces. The Suffolk punch horses are reckoned best adapted to the agriculture and land-carriage of Ireland. A very handsome black draft horse from Leicestershire was shewn for the province of Munster.—The committee made a full report of the society's proceedings during the last year, and transacted other important business.

* In Panorama, Vol. III. p. 418, will be found an account of last year's fair, to which our readers are referred for comparison—and likewise to p. 418 of this number for the Agriculture of France, from official authority.

SCOTLAND.

New Prison, Exchequer, Library, &c. at Edinburgh.—The first stone of a new prison for the county of Edinburgh, was laid on the 8th. of Sept. by the hon. W. Maule, M. P. grand master mason elect of Scotland, with the usual ceremonies. This erection, which has long been wanted, is to be on a scale worthy of the metropolis: the whole of the houses between Forrester's Wynd and Leberton's Wynd being purchased, and about to be taken down, to make room for it. The plan is admirably calculated for the comfort and security of the prisoners, and the preservation of their morals, as the several classes will be kept entirely separate from each other, which could not be done in the former gaol. Another set of public buildings is also begun for the further accommodation of the courts of justice, a new exchequer, and a building for the reception of the magnificent library of the Society of Advocates. It runs westward from the parliament house, and will form a most magnificent pile of Grecian architecture.

Ploughing Match in Perthshire.—The Highland Society of Scotland having voted a sum of money to be bestowed in premiums for the encouragement of ploughmen in the Cosbieville or Weem district of Perthshire, the competition took

place in a field belonging to Sir Robert Menzies, upon Friday, the 21st of Oct. in presence of several members of the society, a number of gentlemen, farmers, and others. Twenty-one ploughs, with two horses in each, started for the premiums. The work was performed greatly to the satisfaction of all present, who expressed their opinion of the good effect of such competitions, the different competitors shewing a dexterity in their method of performing the work, far superior to any thing formerly known in that part of the country. The first premium being two guineas and a silver medal, given by the society, was adjudged to Donald Macdougald, servant at Pitnie.—The second premium, being £1 11s. 6d. also; silver medal, to William Auch, servant at Mount Alexander, in Ranock. There were five more premiums given, and the other candidates, though not entitled to receive premiums, were suitably rewarded for coming forward.

Punishment of Servants.—A respectable farmer in the Carse of Gowrie, some days ago, desired his farm-servants to remain at home, and clean and dress their horses every night at eight o'clock.—This they all (five in number) peremptorily refused; and upon their being convened in a summary action before the justices for the Perth district, they admitted the fact; whereupon the justices found that the master's orders were not unreasonable, and granted warrants for committing them to Perth gaol until they found security to fulfil their service, and to obey all their master's reasonable orders.

Getting in Harvest on Sabbath Day.—A case of a very singular nature came before the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr a short time since. The circumstances are as follow:—In the harvest of 1807, there was a great deal of wet weather. At the end of one of the weeks it brightened up, and a drying wind prepared the corn for being housed. The Rev. Mr. Wright, minister of Maybole, at the conclusion of the forenoon service on the following sabbath day, stated to his congregation, that he conceived the favourable change of the weather might be made use of to save the harvest on that day, without violating the Sabbath. Several of his parishioners availed themselves of their pastor's advice. At the next meeting of Presbytery, however, one of his reverend brethren thought proper to denounce him, as having violated the fourth commandment; and a solemn inquiry was accordingly voted by a majority of the Presbytery.—Against this resolution a complaint and appeal was made to the Synod by a numerous body of the Presbytery. This appeal came before the Synod at the last meeting. Very able pleadings were made on both sides, after which it was moved and seconded.—“That the Synod should find that the Presbytery of Ayr have acted in this matter in a precipitate and informal manner, and that their sentence ought to be reversed.”

—It was also moved and seconded.—“That the Synod find the Presbytery of Ayr have in this matter acted properly, and that it should be remitted to them to take such further steps in this business as they may judge best.”—After reasoning at considerable length, the Synod, without a vote, agreed to set aside the whole proceedings of the Presbytery in this business.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Midland District.—The moisture and showery disposition of the season in the preceding as well as in the present month, has afforded an unusual quantity of feed for live stock, both in the meadow and pasture lands; so much so, that in some counties they have scarcely a sufficiency of stock to consume it, before it becomes injured by the frosts. It appears that the sowing of the wheat lands has been very favourably completed; though the early seed is now well up, and nearly covering the ground.—The potatoe crops have likewise now in a great measure been taken up; and are found in all the Northern districts to turn out uncommonly well; affording a much larger quantity than last year. On thrashing out the grain crops, we are sorry to find that in some cases they do not produce so well as there was reason to suppose from their appearance while standing on the ground. Since the finishing of the ploughing for wheat, the farmers have kept their teams to work, as much as possible, in making up the land for their spring crops; a mode of husbandry which is of the utmost advantage, and which should never be neglected, when it can be proceeded in with convenience.—The wetness of the season has completely stopped the growth of turnips, and both the Swedish and common turnip have suffered much.—Other green crops have not been materially injured.

Essex.—The wheat begins to shew itself, and looks very promising; if we do not have much more wet: as we shall shortly want frost to check it.—Potatoes have turned out very fine, and have given nearly a double crop, compared with the produce of last season.—All kinds of green crops are very abundant and luxuriant; notwithstanding the rise in corn, we do not think the appearance of wheat, when thrashing, is altogether so unpromising as has been represented: and in this county it may be reckoned nearly a full crop.

Eastern District.—Wheats are got in remarkably well, as the lands work kindly; they are up in general, and look very promisingly. Turnips and cole-worts are a moderate plant; they are likely to be high in price.—Peas and beans prove to be a light crop, in thrashing out wheats handle very thin and light.—The stubbles plough well; and are laying up for the winter.

Upon the whole, we trust not only appearances are favourable for the approaching season, and year, as far as can be estimated; but that there is no cause for any apprehension as to the real quantity of stock of corn, &c. on hand for the supply of our markets, and the support of our population.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ON WHEAT,
BOTANIC GARDEN, CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Observing an account of the produce of a single grain of Wheat, in your number for October, p. 154, I send you the process and result of an experiment made in the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, by Mr. Charles Miller, then the Curator, under my inspection.

A few seeds were sown on the second of June 1766. The most thriving plant was selected on the 8th of August, and divided into 18 plants. These were again divided and transplanted between the middle of September and the middle of October, making 67 plants. These were divided a third time from the middle of March to the beginning of April, and made in all 500 plants, which produced as follows.

The number of Ears was 21,109
The number of Grains 576,840
The Measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, and 1 quart
The Weight 47 pounds 7 ounces

An account of this experiment was printed in the 58th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, but not having that volume at hand, I cannot say whether it agrees with the above. My memorandum was taken at the time upon the spot.

The division might have been carried much farther, but we were cautious of weakening the plants too much. The sample was tolerably good, but rather light; owing, as I conjecture, to the ground being over-rich with manure.

I have by me the produce of a single root of the common red Wheat grown in this parish. It consists of 83 ears, 49 of which are very large, and near 6 inches long, the remainder are smaller, but all perfect. The grain was by some accident cast out of the land and lodged in some rich earth, where potatoes had been set.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS MARTYN.

Pertenhall, near Kimbolton,

Nov. 20, 1808.

Experiments like the above, recorded by our valued correspondent, are capable of furnishing advantageous information in several ways. They shew the astonishing powers inherent in the vegetable world, to multiply their species, for the purpose of ensuring that supply of food, on which so great a portion of animated life depends. A handful of corn may, in no great length of time, become capable of supplying a province: and if we rightly recollect, the first rice that was planted in the Carolinas was a few grains shaken out from the bottom of a supposed empty bag: this, in a few years, multiplied so abundantly as to supply the colonists, and yield an overplus for exportation.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Sir Sidney Smith's Entertainment to the Portuguese Royal Family.—Brazil. On the 14th of June, Sir Sidney Smith gave an entertainment to the whole royal family and court, on board his majesty's ship, London, 98. On quitting the ship, the Prince Regent presented to the rear-admiral, with his own hands, the standard of Portugal, to be borne as augmentation to his coat of arms, and declared the revival of the order of the sword, instituted by Don Alfonso V. surnamed the African, in 1459, of which order Sir Sidney Smith is to be created grand cross. All the English captains before the Tagus, under his command on the 29th of November, to be commanders; and the first lieutenants of each ship, knights of the same; also Mr. F. Hill, his majesty's secretary of legation to that court. His royal highness has conferred medals on the four captains composing the squadron detached by Sir Sidney Smith to accompany the Portuguese fleet to Brazil.

AUSTRIA.

Transit Duty on Cotton.—Vienna, Oct. 6. The edict of the Emperor of Austria, dated this day, states, that in consequence of the present uncommon state of commerce, the duties on goods intended for home consumption, as cotton, raw and spun of all kinds, shall continue, as heretofore: but a duty shall be paid, on the transit of these commodities, of five florins per cwt. payable in cash, and not in paper, at the usual custom-houses. As a particular favour to the commerce of Trieste, cotton imported into that port pays only half this duty. Great expectations of profit to the amount of many millions of florins are formed from this new duty. [Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1003].

CHINA.

Rapid Cultivation of Fruit Trees.—The Chinese, instead of raising their fruit trees from seeds or grafts, as is the practice in Europe, adopt the following method:—they select a branch fit for the purpose, and round it they wind a rope made of straw besmeared with cow dung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch—immediately under this ball they divide the bark down to the wood, for nearly two thirds of the circumference of the branch—a cocoanut shell or small pot is hung over the ball, with a hole in its bottom, so small that water put therein will only fall in drops; by this, the rope is kept constantly moist, a circumstance necessary to the easy admission of the young roots. In about three weeks, it is supposed that some of the roots have struck into the rope, when the remainder of the bark is

cut, and the former incision carried deeper into the wood ; it is repeated in three weeks more.—In about two months, the roots are seen intersecting each other on the surface of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree, which is done by sawing at the incision, taking care not to cut off the rope, which by this time is rotten, and the branch is planted as a young tree.—It is probable that a month longer would be necessary for this operation in England from the difference of climate ; but by this means, when the branches are large, three or four years is sufficient to bring them to a state of full bearing.—Timber trees, it is supposed, may be advantageously propagated in the same way.

FRANCE.

Ecclesiastics confined to Spiritual Affairs.

—Paris, October 27.—The answer of Buonaparte to the deputies from Upper Italy, gives a clear insight into his determination with regard to the Papacy, and other ecclesiastical establishments.—“ Ecclesiastics ought to restrict themselves to the government of heavenly affairs. Theology, which they learn in their youth, affords them sure rules for the government of spiritual affairs, but none at all for the government of armies, and public administration. Our councils have forbidden the priests from marriage, in order that the cares of a family may not divert them from attention to spiritual concerns, to which they ought to be exclusively devoted.”

Jewish Consistories.—An imperial decree of the 19th October enacts : 1. The members of the Jewish central consistory established in our good city of Paris, by our decree of July 17th last, shall be installed by our counsellor of state, the prefect of the department of the Seine : in whose hands they shall, on the Old Testament, take the following oath : “ I swear and promise to God, on the Holy Bible, to maintain obedience to the constitutions of the empire, and fidelity to the emperor. I promise also, to reveal whatever shall come to my knowledge that may be contrary to the interests of the sovereign, or of the state.” 2. The members of other consistories of Jewish synagogues to be installed by the prefects of the departments respectively, and to take the same oath.

Last Memorial of la République Française

—By a decree of Oct. 22d, all coins struck after Jan. 1. 1800, instead of the inscription on the reverse *République Française*, are to be inscribed *Empire Français*.

••• We understand that this is the last remain of that *République* which has done more injury to liberty, to property, to humanity, to morals, and to social order, in less than twenty years, than the *Empire Français*

will be able to restore, or is likely to compensate, in ten times that duration, ‘if it should last so long.

Antiquities from Italy.—The first division of the antiquities from the Palais Borghese is arrived : they were conveyed on large carriages, made on purpose, especially for those supposed to be the most liable to be broken ; such as the Gladiator, the Faun, the Borghese Vases, &c. An ambulatory forge attended each smaller division, in order to repair what accidents might happen. The carriages have taken two months and a half in passing the Alps.

Persian Ambassador.—The Persian Ambassador who has been some time at Paris, and to whom very particular attention has been paid to shew him all the novelties and amusements of that good town, was lately conducted to the *Salon du Louvre*, to see the exhibition of paintings, when he was so struck with the likenesses and the portraits of their imperial majesties, *the greatest of heroes !* and *the best of women*, that he remarked he could hardly refrain from entering into conversation with them.

New Names for the Jews.—Antwerp, Oct. 27. The Mayor of this city has issued a proclamation in which he announces to the Jews resident in this city, that such of them as neglect to be inscribed, under the new names that they have been commanded to take, in the register opened for this purpose, before Nov. 3, shall be banished from the territory of the French empire.

GERMANY.

Leipsick, Oct. 24.—The first of a magnificent suite of engravings entitled “ Scenes from the Theatrical Works of Schiller,” has lately appeared here. This work is intended to rival in Germany, the “ Shakespeare Gallery ” of England.

Col. Massenbach is publishing three works on Prussian history, the first entitled, “ Historical Memoirs of the Decay of the Prussian Power : ” the second, “ Memoirs to explain my connection with the Prussian monarchy : ” the third, “ Recollections of Great Men.”

Congress at Erfurth.—The congress at Erfurth lasted nineteen days. The Emperors Alexander and Bonaparte each of them paid 50 guineas per day, for the houses that they respectively occupied at Erfurth : and during their stay in that town the sum spent in cash is calculated at 1,500,000 rix dollars : about £250,000.

HOLLAND.

Decree relating to Persons arriving from England.—“ Amsterdam, Oct. 3. The following notice has been issued by the minister of justice and police :—The minister of justice and police hereby informs all whom it may

concern, that in pursuance of a decree of his majesty, dated September 2, 1808, No. 44, he is charged in the first place, either by means of gens-d'armes, or such other as he, the minister, shall think proper, to cause to be conveyed beyond the frontiers of this kingdom, all passengers without distinction, who shall be landed here, out of vessels proceeding from England, or from any colonies or territories occupied by the British power, and who cannot be sent off again in the vessels by which they may have arrived; which measure will be carried into execution at their own expense, if they are in any respect in a condition to defray it; and they are seriously admonished carefully to avoid again entering upon this territory, on the pain of being more rigorously dealt with. Secondly, to burn or destroy all letters arriving from England, or any of the territories occupied by the British power, or going to the said countries, in all cases where they are intercepted by the minister of justice and police, without any distinction as to their being addressed to persons resident within or without the kingdom."—Another decree to the same effect, but still more severe, has since been published.

INDIES, EAST.

Indian Castes.—The Abbé Dubois, who was so fortunate as to escape from France during the horrors of the revolution, and has since resided in the Mysore country, has completed a very valuable work on the various Indian Castes. It has been inspected and highly approved of by Sir J. Mackintosh and other literary characters in India, and by them recommended to the notice of the government, who have agreed to purchase the manuscript of the Abbé, and to publish it at their own expense. The translation from the French is entrusted to a military officer of consequence and ability.

Massoolah Boat.—The Massoolah boat is one of the most extraordinary inventions that navigation has to boast. To all appearance, any other kind of vessel would be safer on the water; on the contrary no boat of any other kind dare venture over the violent surf, which breaks along the seashore at Fort St. George. It is unique in its construction; equally unlike the solid canoe, and the European invention of caulked vessels.—It is flat-bottomed, and the planks of which it is composed are literally sewn together with the fibres of the Kyar rope, made from the cocoa tree, and the stitches (if they may be so called) are so little connected that it should seem there could be no security against its leaking so much as to injure its safety—to prevent any accident of this nature, each boat is always provided with a baler. These boats are used to convey goods and passengers to and from the ships in the Madras roads,

and on their return from the ships they are sometimes thrown with such violence against the shore that if they did not by their singular construction yield to the shock they would be dashed to pieces. The steersman stands on the stern of the vessel, and the rudder is an oar simply. The dexterity with which he balances himself in the heavy sea is perfectly astonishing. The number of boats used is 120, and they furnish occupation for upwards of 1000 natives.

Tiger and Wild Boar Hunt.—April 6, 1807. The following is extracted from a letter from Kishenaghur: "Our neighbourhood is rather more gay than it is in general. No less than three hunting parties are now on the plains. I have just had a note from one of the gentlemen mentioning their having this morning killed an enormous royal tiger, but I am sorry to add, not before he had carried off the mohout of the elephant, on which Mr. Mundy and Captain Shairp were mounted; and they had, in consequence, nearly met with an accident, as the elephant ran away and shook off the howdah in his flight; but they were neither of them hurt. This is probably one of the many monsters, that has lately committed such depredations in the vicinity of Huraah, and we are already indebted to the gentlemen for having destroyed it. The wild boars have been considerably thinned near Huraah (where the sportsmen are encamped); no less a number than 30 are usually killed every morning before breakfast.

French Embassy to Persia.—The French embassy, which has arrived at the Persian court of Taheran, is said to consist of a suite of three hundred officers of infantry and cavalry, and as many artillery; they are all most magnificently dressed.

ITALY.

Prize Questions.—Padua, Aug. 2, 1808. The academy of sciences, belles lettres, and arts, of this city, after a long suspension, has again resumed its sittings. The academy has, according to ancient custom, proposed several questions for the ensuing year: among them are the following: "How far is that opinion founded, which maintains, that the taste for letters must diminish according to the progress made in the sciences?"

Another question is: "What improvement can be made in the ploughs at present made use of in this country, and by what means may they be rendered more useful in labour, better adapted to the circumstances of the place, and the quality of the different soils?"—The prizes are each 16 Napoleons d'or. The answers must be written either in Italian or French.

Sculpture.—Rome.—The celebrated Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen, has lately exhibited here a model in plaster of his statue of

Adonis; which, according to the general opinion, deserves to be classed among the most beautiful productions of modern art. It is to be executed in marble for the hereditary prince of Bavaria.

State of Trade in Raw Silk.—Venice, Oct. 29. The exportation of raw silk from Upper Italy, having been suspended during three years, and the harvests of those three plentiful years being now in store, the price of this commodity has sunk very considerably. The manufactures of Lyons consume a part of the raw silk of Piedmont, but they are not *brisk* at present; as the consumption of this article in the north is greatly diminished, and their connexion with Spain is interrupted.

•• We understand that some late speculations in London, by which the procuring of silk *viâ* Holland was attempted, while the Dutch ports were open, have not answered the purpose of those engaged in them. The manufacturers, though greatly in want of those articles, refusing peremptorily to give the price demanded: while the party who holds them, insists that his expences have been so great, that he should lose by accepting a lower price than that which he has put upon them.

RUSSIA.

State of Exports and Imports.—Petersburgh, Oct. 15. The gazette states, that up to the month of July the importation of foreign merchandize into this city by sea, amounted to 371,764 roubles: the exportation 689,544 roubles.—The number of vessels that entered in, and sailed from the ports of Russia, from the opening of the navigation to July 22, was as follows:

	Entered.	Sailed.
Cronstadt	25	16
Wyburg	3	3
Port Baltic.....	7	4
Riga	62	61
Liebau	12	14
Windau	2	—
Archangel	56	2
Astrachan	10	14
Odessa	123	114
Enpatoria	57	57
Feodosia	38	12
Taganrog	72	25

Colonial productions are dear, and augment daily in price, as no supply can be expected during the approaching winter. Common corks for bottles have reached the enormous price of 75 roubles per 1000.

Encouragement to Manufacturers to settle in Russia.—The Minister of the Interior has published an invitation to all manufacturers of cloth, and weavers, in foreign parts, to resort to Russia, on advantageous terms; and gives them leave to settle either in the *old* cities of Russia, or in the newly acquired provinces.

Government offers to pay the expences of the journey: to furnish them with houses, looms with their appurtenances, wool, and six months' maintenance. The workmanship of every piece of cloth will be paid *prompt*. When they have proved their ability, further advantages are proposed for them: and while they work for government no advances made to them will be expected to be repaid: but if they work for their own account, they must make good those advances.

TURKEY.

Corps of Janissaries abolished.—New Regulations, &c. — Constantinople, Oct. 1. The new Grand Vizir continues the execution of his intentions to abolish the corps of Janissaries, and to substitute troops exercised in the European mode. He has lately ordered, that the Janissaries actually enrolled, who refuse to be transferred to the new corps called *Seimie*, shall receive their pay during life, but their children shall retain neither the name nor the emoluments of Janissaries. Those who enter into the new corps are promised an advance, and even a doubling of their pay, according to their zeal in the service.—This new vizir, Mustapha Bairactar, has already caused more than *sixty* public functionaries to be strangled, for divers causes, and many more persons of inferior rank have experienced the same fate. (*Moniteur*.)—Report states, that Mustapha has 25,000 troops exercised in the European manner. *The use of the layonet* is one of the novelties introduced among the Turks.—The grand vizir punishes the least complaint, the smallest want of subordination, *with death*. He is equally exact in paying his soldiers on the appointed day.

WALES, NEW SOUTH.

King of Otaheite's Letter.—In our fourth volume, page 531, we inserted a letter from the King of Otaheite to the Missionary Society in London: we now present our readers with one of an earlier date to Governor King, of Sidney. It is a curiosity highly worthy the attention of the philanthropist, who must admire, with secret satisfaction, the rudiments of literature and science thus diffused and cultivated in regions whose very existence, but a few years ago, was utterly unknown to the European world. The pleasure arising from such reflections will be enhanced, by considering that British subjects have been the sole instruments in effecting these advances in civilization, and its character, in this instance, has been consistently maintained; that instead of establishing its influence by usurpation and the sword, or fostering, under the shadow of the sacred doctrines of Heaven, latent schemes of ambition, the great objects in view have been attained by steadily inculcating benevolence and peace.

"Eimeo, from the Harbour of Oburo, Dec. 9, 1804.—" Sir, From the friendship you shewed to the late king, my father, and the expece the English have been at, in sending missionaries into these parts, for the improvement of myself and ignorant people, I am sure it will give you pleasure, to find it has not all been thrown away; as it has enabled me to address myself to you by letter, what I should have been incapable of but for those gentlemen.—The purport of my letter, is, to inform you that I am building a large schooner for the purpose of protecting myself and the English from a party of my rebellious subjects, who have frequently threatened me with war: for which vessel I am in want of two guns, a quadrant and compass; and as I have no friends but the English, to you I apply, Sir, for those things; and in return will assist any English ship that should happen to call here, with every thing my country affords; or if you please, should your place be in want of pork, will give you hogs in return.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your's most gratefully,

POMARE, King.

Sydney.—This letter was received by the Harrington in March 1805, but as it could not be conceived to be the genuine production of an Otaheitan native, it was not then esteemed worthy of remark: but the arrival of the Lucy removing every doubt of its being Pomare's own, we doubt not the length of time elapsed since it was received has considerably added to the advancement of this friendly prince, and to the credit of the gentlemen who devote their labours to the promulgation of christian, and other useful knowledge.

A PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THE PREVALENCE OF SECTARISM ASCERTAINED.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The prevalence of sectarism has called forth the observations of many writers, few of whom, however, (at least, of those whose remarks I have perused) have, in my opinion, traced this evil to its true cause.—As matter of fact statements are generally better understood than argumentative reasonings, I shall relate a circumstance, the truth of which can, I venture to affirm, be corroborated by many hundreds of persons in this metropolis, to their no less disappointment and grief, than to my own.

While I was, with my family, at a celebrated watering place, during the summer, it was my wish to attend the parish church on the Sabbath-day, where I expected, at least, to have been gratified with the usual service; but judge of my surprise, Sir, on the first day of

my attendance, at being dismissed, with the rest of the congregation, at the close of the communion service, without any sermon.

I felt the greater regret at this disappointment, from the hope, which I had entertained, of hearing a discourse from some other person than the reader, who, by his slovenly and indevout manner, had filled my mind with disgust instead of piety. Leaving the church with these sentiments, heightened by the omission of what I had hitherto considered as an incumbent's duty, and finding, on enquiry, that this was the constant practice on every Sunday morning, it will not, I am sure, create any astonishment, that I should not again visit the church, during my abode in the Isle of —; but not willing to make up my mind on a subject of such moment to the church in general, without further enquiry, I learnt that the rector (who was the person I had heard read the service) had disagreed with his curate, (on what account I could not learn) and that, as he could not immediately dismiss him from his office, he had undertaken to qualify himself so to do, by reading the service himself for a time—but from whatever cause it might arise, the effect will be to drive all piously disposed christians out of the church before the expiration of that period. For, were the rector even mentally disposed to perform his sacred office in a due and proper manner, his bodily infirmities would in a great measure prevent him. Hence his necessity for employing a curate. In any office in common life, where a person is incapable of performing its duties, he generally waves the exertion, and another is employed who is competent. If such be the practice in temporal concerns, how much more should it be observed in spiritual!—Such repulsive performance of church duty, empties churches and fills the dissenting meeting houses and chapels. As a proof of this:—to my certain knowledge, persons, who were never before inside a chapel, not on the establishment, became frequenters of a chapel of another description at this town, where, but a few years ago, no such chapel existed: but which now boasts a congregation of many hundred persons. To this place of worship I, with many others, afterwards resorted; not because I was a wilful seceder, but because I was driven from the church by the bad administration of its duties! And that similar causes have produced similar effects on other persons, and in other places, is notorious. Having thus, Sir, pointed out the evil and its cause, I hope that those who have both the will and the power will provide a sufficient remedy, if not to correct the one, at least to remove the other. In which hope, I remain,

Sir, yours, &c.

A CHURCHMAN.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, November 26, 1808.

THE PANORAMA has the honour, on the present occasion, of displaying a pair of pictures, the originals of which are not creatures of fancy, but authentic and undeniable realities. It is true, that to examine and compare these *companions*, we are obliged to look both Eastward and Westward; but we know that real connoisseurs will not grudge the exertion of eye they require: and that from the power of comparison and contrast, the *pieces* will derive additional beauty and force. In what manner the hundred eyes of Argus were placed in his head, we cannot determine; but we are positive, that were he living at this day, and stationed between France and America, the prospects enjoyed by his Eastern-looking eye and his Western-looking eye, might well excite envy in every other *peeper* of his Periscope, to whatever part of the world directed.

If Buonaparte were intent on complimenting Mr. Jefferson, he has phrases ready cut and dried, lying by him, in the French tongue, the *tournure* of which gives it a wonderful pliability in expressing of marvellous nothings. Or, if he choose to employ deputies in such an undertaking, he may defy the whole universe to produce greater masters of the *flummery* style, than are notoriously indigenous among the Great Nation. Some of them have acquired perfection by long practice. They began by scattering what they called *energetic phrases* among the sovereign *people* of the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marcell: they improved mightily, when called to celebrate, as in duty bound, the *virtues* of Robespierre, and the excellencies of the guillotine. Animated by the *freedom* then overflowing France, the boldest flights of former days became as current as assignats; and other nations beheld, with astonishment and despair, the labours of the giants, who piled Pelion upon Ossa, surpassed by the mighty heap of words upon words, phrases upon phrases, ingenious, insignificant, and inhuman, beyond the comprehension of mortal men: yet in nothing resembling the language of the Gods on mount Olympus.

—Ah! reader, to such forms of expression, no English dialect can do justice! How then can we characterise as it deserves, the present superfine-fine of Gallic-deputation-language addressed to the emperor and king, by his excellency the Count de Fontanes, the president of the legislative body, assembled by imperial command, in our loyal city of Paris, &c. &c.—of which we now present a copy.—

—But, before we indulge in so great a gratification, we must solemnly protest, that the said paper is authentic, to the best of our knowledge; that it is not, as might be con-

cluded without such assurance, an *ironical* composition, foisted on the world by some wicked wight, in which truth is concealed, as Friar Bacon concealed the discovery of gunpowder, by transposition of terms; or that by taking the speaker's expressions in their contrary sense, we obtain the true intent and meaning of the paper. We can also vouch for the fact, that the deputation of the legislative body, by having been kept fasting all the day on which this address was delivered, (and, some say, long before) performed their parts *au merveille*; and constrained themselves—not merely from laughter, which the world has thought wonderful;—but even—it is said,—from grinning, or gaping:—This, however, we deem incredible, if any thing can be deemed incredible in such a deputation.

We must in like manner avow our conviction of the authenticity of the paper that is dated from the Western Continent. Noman can mistake the one for the other, although the feelings expressed by *this* might, indeed, have been transferred into the European, with the utmost truth; and if it had been “laid at the Emperor's feet,” instead of the “President's,” there are those who think the *application* would have been *à propos*. Nevertheless, the French composition enjoys much advantage over the American; for had *this* been translated, or (as Mr. Jefferson understands French, having resided some years in Paris) had the original been presented to him, it might have been graciously received; whereas had the Trans-Atlantic been presented to the Gallic chief, the very aspect of the truths it contains would have terrified him unto phrensy, if not into remorse, and then —

Yes, he would rage! Ye Gods, how he would rage!

We have cause to suppose, also, that both parties are extremely well aware of the great inferiority of America in the language of address: never will Buonaparte exclaim, “O, that my people *could* write like Mr. Jefferson's!”—while Mr. Jefferson may exclaim, again and again, “O, that my people *would* write like Buonaparte's!” To what shall we attribute *this sensible* difference of style?—to the refinements of the old world, not yet *domiciliated* in the new?—to the “wisdom of ages” accumulated on the territories of the ancient French kingdom, now the Corsican empire?—to the superior intelligence infused by a rapid succession of revolutions, over that produced by a single revolution, now almost forgot?—This may be something: but the real secret is, that one was conceived in the spirit of those whose ancestors were Britons: that it was composed in a language yet current in the British isles;—that—
ONE IS THE PRODUCTION OF FREEMEN;
THE OTHER THE COMPOSITION OF SLAVES.

FRENCH ADDRESS.

Paris, Oct. 28.—Yesterday, at noon, the emperor being seated on his throne, surrounded by the princes, grand officers, and officers of his household, the ministers, members of the senate, and council of state, received at the palace of the Thuilleries a deputation of the legislative body. The deputation being admitted to the foot of the throne, his excellency Count de Fontanes,* the President, pronounced the following address :

"Sire :—The legislative body lays at your majesty's feet, the address of thanks voted by all the French people as well as by them.

"The paternal sentiments contained in the speech you have delivered from the throne, have diffused throughout, love and gratitude.

"The first of captains sees something more heroic and elevated than victory.—Yes, Sire, we have it from your own mouth : there is an authority more powerful and permanent than that of arms—it is the authority which is founded upon good laws and national institutions. *The codes which your wisdom dictated will extend further than your conquests, and reign without effort over twenty different nations, whose Benefactor you are.*

"The legislative body ought, above all, to celebrate those peaceful triumphs, which are never followed but by the blessings of the human race.

"Legislation and the finances—it is to those that our own duties are confined, and it is from you we have received that double benefit.

"To you was it given, to re-discover social order under the wreck of a vast empire, and to re-establish the fortune of the state in the midst of the ravages of war.

"You have created, as you have every thing besides, the true elements of the system of finance. That system, the most proper for great monarchies, is simple and fixed as the principle that governs them.—It is not sustained by those artificial means which have

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 775, where will be found some account of his excellency the Count de Fontanes ; who, during the career of the Cayenne diligence and its drivers, was lucky enough to find an asylum in England, and to live upon its generosity, a generosity he repaid by abuse occasionally bestowed on this country since. He was then a republican citizen-poet and lived in a garret in Panton Square with 40,000 original verses in his port-folio, or our memory fails us ; he is now (by the creation of a miscreant whom he then despised) Count de Fontanes ! President of the Corsican's free legislature, and lives in a palace !

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Memorial of the Inhabitants of Lyme (Connecticut) to the President of the United States, dated Sept. 26, 1808.

"The memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Lyme (Conn.) in legal town-meeting assembled, respectfully represents, that habituated to respect the laws, and feeling the necessity of their execution, we have submitted to the laws imposing an embargo, without public complaint. But the embarrassments produced by that measure having constantly increased since its adoption, and having now become ruinous to our interests, we are induced to request a re-consideration of it, and that the laws imposing an embargo may be suspended, if the power given to the President for that purpose can be legally executed ; and that the earliest opportunity may be taken of submitting to Congress the necessity of its repeal.

"Whatever may have been the objects for which the embargo was imposed, it appears to be generally understood that it has produced no public benefit. It is not perceived that it has either compelled the nations of Europe to rescind their outrageous decrees and orders, or induced them to respect more highly our neutral rights. *The great, and indeed the only important effect which the measure appears to have produced, has been on ourself. Business has been stagnated—many of our merchants have been ruined—a numerous class of merchants connected with ship-building have been thrown out of employment—and the farmer finds his crops rotting upon his hands without a market.* Nor is it among the least of the evils, that great numbers of our seamen have been compelled to seek their bread in foreign service, for the want of employment at home ; and the nation has thus lost the power of commanding the services of that important class of men in times of danger. Serious as these evils are, we should not however complain, could we be satisfied that any thing in our situation required that they should be continued. But experience having (as we think) shown, that no political benefit can be expected ; and it being a principle well understood, that the hazards attending trade are the proper subjects of mercantile, and not of legislative calculation, we cannot think it just that a law should be continued, which really finds no victims but those it was intended to protect.

"We are aware that commerce may be again exposed to depredation ; but an embargo surely cannot be the proper remedy for the evil. The rights of neutral trade are certain, and cannot be secured by being abandoned. The path of safety is that of honour, and the best security for peace, and the rights which belong to it, as a preparation for war. The nation that permits im-

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all the inconstancy of opinions and of events.—It is imperishable as the riches of our soil.

“If sometimes difficult circumstances render new taxes necessary, those taxes, always proportioned to that necessity, do not exceed the duration of it. The future is not devoured before-hand. We shall see no more, after years of glory the state sunk under the weight of the public debt, and bankruptcy, followed by revolutions, open an abyss in which thrones and society itself are entirely lost.

“These miseries are far from us.—The receipts equal the expenditure.—The present burdens will not be augmented; and you give us this assurance at the moment when other states are exhausting all their resources.—When you immolate your own happiness, the happiness of the people occupies your whole soul.—It was affected with the aspect of the grand family (for thus you call France,) and though sure of its utmost devotedness, you offer peace at the head of a million of invincible warriors.

“It is with this generous design that you saw the Emperor of Russia. Hitherto, when sovereigns so powerful approached each other from the extremities of Europe, all the neighbouring states were in alarm. Sinister and menacing presages accompanied their grand interviews. The two first monarchs of the world unite their standards, not to invade, but to pacify the world.

“Sire, your majesty has pronounced the word *sacrifices*, and we dare say to your majesty, that word completes all your triumphs. [Amen!] Certainly the nation wishes no more than yourself for those sacrifices that would injure its glory and yours: but there was but one mean of increasing your grandeur, it was to moderate the use of it. You have shewn us the spectacle of force which subdues every thing, and you reserve for us a more extraordinary spectacle, that of force subduing itself.

“A hostile people, it is true, pretend to retard this last glory.—They have descended upon the continent at the voice of discord and of faction.—Already you have taken up your arms to march and meet them—already you abandon France, which, for so many years, has seen you but for so few days: you depart, and I know not what FEAR, inspired by love, and tempered by hope, has disturbed all our hearts. Yet we know full well, that wherever you are, you carry with you fortune and victory.—The country accompanies you with its regret and its wishes; it recommends to you her brave children, who form your faithful legions.—Her wishes will be accomplished—all your soldiers swear upon their swords to watch round a head so dear and so glorious, where so many destinies repose.—Sire, the hand that has led you, from mira-

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portant rights to be wrested from its hands without resistance, invites aggression; and the spirit which can yield the right to navigate the ocean, is prepared to give up the dominion of the land.

Highly as we approve of the disposition of our government to cultivate peace with all nations, we are satisfied that dependence ought not to be placed on the justice or generosity of any. The nation that renders itself formidable, becomes secure; and situated as the United States are, in the neighbourhood of the rich colonies and commerce of Europe, with a great and increasing population, and great resources for naval and military equipments, the world may be taught to respect our power, although France and England have disregarded our rights.

Although we do not presume to give an exposition to the law which has delegated to the President the power to suspend the embargo, yet we cannot forbear to remark, that the recent events in Spain and Portugal have materially changed the face of Europe, and, in our opinion, opened a new field for political calculations and mercantile enterprise.—It is true, that all the circumstances attending the contest have not been explained—but enough has been known to satisfy the world, that Spain and Portugal are struggling for independence, and are endeavouring to resist the yoke which tyranny and ambition are endeavouring to impose on them. Enough has also been known to satisfy the American people, that Spain is fighting the battles of the United States, and that by this contest the tyrant, who, by perfidy has robbed Spain of her king and ancient government, and whose ambition has already imposed chains on a great part of the continent of Europe, is prevented from obtaining a footing on our frontier. Under such circumstances, the people of this country must feel a stronger interest in the contest, than can arise from the desire of commercial profit, and must look with impatience to the time, when they may be permitted to cultivate again the friendly intercourse of commerce with that country. Many of the productions of the United States, and which are now useless to ourselves, must be wanted to supply the people and armies of Spain, and may undoubtedly be shipped with equal advantage to both countries. It is also, in our opinion, a matter deserving of serious consideration, that whatever may be the issue of the contest in Europe, the success of the colonies is almost certain; and it is not improbable, that the convulsions which now agitate so many nations, may produce an entire separation of America from the old world. The importance of such an event to the United States is obvious, and we entertain no doubt but that the true

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cle to miracle, to the summit of human grandeur, will abandon neither France nor Europe, which *yet, for so long a time, stands in need of you.*"

His Majesty replied—

" Gentlemen, president and deputies of the legislative body, my duty and my inclinations lead me to share the dangers of my soldiers. We are mutually necessary.—My return to my capital shall be speedy.—I think little of fatigues, when they can contribute to insure the glory and grandeur of France. I recognise, in the solicitude you express, the love you bear me.—I thank you for it."

We learn, that after the presentation of these addresses—the Emperor set out for Spain;—the President for his country villa. Our readers will infer, that the embargo continues in America; and that the Americans are ready to burst with vexation, at seeing the dollars of the Spanish main, flowing direct across the Atlantic, instead of passing up the Gulf Stream, and leaving a toll behind them.

As to Buonaparte in Spain, his track will be marked with blood! most awful pestilence! The scourge of Heaven! What terrors round him wait!

Amazement in his van, with Flight combined;
And Sorrow's faded form, and Solitude behind!

That he will meet with a brave resistance we doubt not: will it be *PROLONGED* as well as brave? Opinions differ: and we can add nothing to what we have already said. The Anti-Buonaparte revolution in Spain, is of earlier date, and more extensive ramifications, than the Emperor and King supposes. He may find, that there is great difference between selling the bear-skin and skinning the bear. If his sparrow-like eagles should again cower before Spanish hawks, we advise him (and the Empress Josephine shall support our advice) to replace them on his standards by that noble emblem, the gander!—the most majestic of all birds! —to a goose.

In the meanwhile, Humanity, though in breathless expectation of sanguinary events, gathers some strength from the delay of *great* devastations. O that one thrill of the thousands that she feels could shudder the bosom of inordinate ambition! It would either *now* soften that hardness of heart to which the miseries of mankind are owing,—or hereafter, augment the pungency of those thorns with which the unthinking would-be Hero is planting his dying pill-w!

Who dreams

O Universal Empire growing up
From Univer. Ruin!... Blas. the Design,
Great God of Hosts! nor let thy Creature fall
Unpitied Victims at Ambition's Shrine!

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interests of our country requires that the present moment should be seized, for opening the most friendly commercial intercourse with the Spanish colonies.

We have thus concisely stated some of the effects which we conceive have been produced by the embargo, together with a few of the many considerations which in our opinions call for a suspension and repeal of the law. We do not doubt that the subject will receive all that consideration which its importance deserves; and we confidently trust, that the restraints on trade, of which we complain, will be speedily removed, and that our country will regain its former activity, and become prosperous.

Attested, DAVID F. SILL, Clerk.

We are not to expect unvaried success even in the best of causes; the vicissitudes of war refuse to sanction such unwise speculation. The policy of Buonaparte is, to bring the Spanish affairs to a short issue; to fight a great battle, and blast the hopes of his opponents; the policy of his adversaries is directly the contrary; not to hazard an engagement that deserves the name of a battle: to avoid meeting him in the plains, but to line every hill, and to throng every mountain, up which the horse cannot gallop, and to repeat the treatment he experienced from the Arabs in Egypt, where his conquests extended, in front of his army, half as far as his eye could reach, in that level country; and on his flanks, half as far as grape shot would range. This will cost him thousands of men; and should he achieve the conquest of Madrid, he will find that he has not conquered Spain. Joseph has been in Madrid once; other kings have been in Madrid twice; yet the issue has proved their weakness.

Humanity *hoped* that the armistice lately concluded between Russia and Sweden, had *not* been interrupted. Report has affirmed that misfortune: and the latest information confirms the increase of slaughter are ravag: —to what end?

The Baltic should be pacific during winter. The Russian squadron blocked up in Port Baltic has got safely back to Cronstadt: not without weighty reasons and causes; and in this, if we are not mistaken, *the Politician had quite as much share as the Admiral.*—

The Russian squadron at Portsmouth is not more peaceable, for the time being, than that at Cronstadt.

Sweden and Denmark will do little during winter. If the Belts should be frozen over, indeed—but frosts so powerful are in the hands of Providence: which may disappoint the wishes of a marshal of France, and of his master, neither of whom acknowledge much obligation to Providence.

What are you doing at the London Docks? said a friend, in our hearing, to an officer of that establishment: "*Dutchmen*, Sir; nothing but *Dutchmen*: the warehouses are as full as they can hold, of goods brought by them; and we work *extra* hours to forward them.—They must be home by the thirtieth of November."—"They take with them home, nothing"—"but what they have paid for, Sir; the *rest*, we leave to them." It is not in our power to explain that *rest* accurately: but we give notice to our readers, that they will see in the papers whole piles of goods burnt, publicly burnt—to blind the eyes of the populace, who hear nothing publicly of that much greater quantity that will accidentally find its way into the warehouses of *Myn Heer Vander*—and *Myn Heer Van and Co.* as will appear in due time—*orders, edicts, and arrêtés notwithstanding.*

The Danes were lately highly offended by the sight of several immense fleets sailing through the Sound for Britain:—well convinced, that pleasure was not their object; and that Sweden could not consume the commodities they brought: nor in fact, could Russia and Sweden, together. Had we stood at his majesty's elbow, we could have hinted, that Buonaparte is not the only monarch who sweetens his coffee with sugar that has been denationalized in Britain: and that the empress Josephine is not the only consort royal who, in spite of her royal consort's decrees, wears *English cotton stockings* under *French silk hose.*

We wait for information on what is passing in Germany. The lion that coughs is not the less intent on his future *spring*. We apprehend that Erfurth, where the emperor of Austria disappointed an invitation, will one day witness that those who invited him thither have good memories. He ought to know best the game he plays: we consider him as having the prospect of a game sufficiently difficult. Let Spain be disposed of; and then—

Why does not the emperor and king state his sentiments on the revolution that has given a new sovereign to Turkey?—Because he has not yet taken the measure of Mustapha Bairactar; who, from his alacrity in cutting off of heads, bids fair to be a formidable rival in feats of slaughter to the wearer of the iron crown. A few lessons in the dextrous employment of *mitrillades, fusillades, noyades*, and destruction by rank and file after a march, might improve his hand and heart; and then Ali Mustapha Buonaparte might see himself so closely equalled by his brother Turk, as to startle him, lest he should lose his reputation of being the first murderer, now performing in the world; and be forced to shake hands with Mustapha Bairactar: always preserving the *pas d'honneur*. The Turks are opium proof: they have no dukes of royal blood: nor Cayenne diligences; but their

"seven towers" is a very pretty place for eternal confinement: and the *sweeping* waters of the port of Constantinople, are excellent for *carrying off those committed to their charge*. It will be very hard if that country, where *robber* and *thief* are honourable terms, and become a surname of the party who has acquired them by deeds of blood, cannot produce a match for Buonaparte, on whose account the legislative body has lately taken into its head to *fear*—and to unite this fear with their enjoyment of the spectacle of "*force subduing itself.*" Arrah, honey!

The deep, very deep politicians of Great Britain are at present amused by the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry on the subject of the Convention of Cintra. We trust the event will prove, that our officers did their duty to the best of their understanding. *Inquiry* is distinct from *Condemnation*: and the laws and usages of our country deem every man innocent, till his peers have pronounced him guilty.

The general internal state of Britain is peace, and *now* industry; we trust, soon to issue in prosperity. Our trade to South America bids fair to make us amends for the waspish conduct of North America; and our ships had as lieve steer southwards, as westwards:—Always a *direct* trade, if possible.

We have to regret, that some of those busy meddling idlers, who know not their own country, properly, and are profoundly ignorant of the feelings that characterize other nations, have been instrumental in making mischief among the powers which conduct, what of government can be conducted, in Portugal, at the present crisis.—We should have thought that *unanimity* had been of all things, the most desirable: and that *concordia res parva crescent* is a truth to be acknowledged as well by Portuguese as others. The French report with delight, that *two* governments, *two* armies, *two* opinions, and *two* parties rule that kingdom in horrible discord. It is impossible to suppose, that the Son of that famous minister, the Marquis de Pombal, [Compare Panorama, Vol. IV, p. 113] the present Marquis, and the Viscount of Anadia, son of the celebrated minister, Aires de Sáa, noblemen who have left Europe, and their possessions in this quarter of the globe, to follow the fortunes of their royal master, in unknown countries, could be actuated by base and treacherous motives. The very act of transmigration is, *prima facie*, evidence to the contrary.—This paragraph will probably meet the eye of some in authority, of that nation; we therefore repeat our advice, "*Concord, friends, Concord and Union.*"

The Princess of Portugal, and Don Pedro, who are of the Spanish blood royal, have protested against the establishment of another family on the throne of Spain.

* * * The Parliament is appointed by Proclamation to meet on January 16, 1809.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR, during the last month,* much less disease has prevailed than usual. The most frequent instances may be denominated, the *face endemic*, (as stated in the Medical Report of last number) *cough, schrophula, rheumatism, spasms*, affections of the head, diseases of the intestines, and of the female breast. I am, &c. C. PEARSON.

New Kent Road, Nov. 20, 1808.

* The thermometer, at a north window, has varied from 50 to 40; and the barometer, there, from 30. 2. 1. to 28. 8. 3. In one day it fell 0.10, i.e. more than half an inch. There has been much rain, with snow, and one or two days hail. Much wind has prevailed, and occasionally very severe.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF OCTOBER TO THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.

At Woburn Abbey, her Grace the Duchess of Bedford.

At Hermitage Park, near Edinburgh, the lady of J. A. Borron, Esq. of Warrington.

In Green Street, Grosvenor Square, the lady of Capt. Montague Wynyard.

At Portsmouth, the lady of Captain Buckle, R. N. Lady Frances Montague, twins.

The hon. Mrs. Coventry.

The lady of Sir J. Trollope, Bart.

The lady of Capt. H. W. Rooke, twins.

At Bath, the lady of Aubrey Vere Hunt, Esq. eldest son of Sir V. Hunt, Bart.

At Southampton, the lady of T. G. Stirling, Esq. of Ayrin.

The lady of Col. Coghlan, still born.

The lady of Wm. Fortescue, Esq. of Whittle.

At Mr. Grenfell's, Spring Gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Alcock.

Of Daughters.

Hon. Mrs. Monis, lady of E. Morris, Esq. M. P. In York Place, the lady of Capt. Patterson.

At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Robe, of the Royal Artillery.

At Wyfield Cottage, Essex, the lady of J. F. Schroder, Esq.

At Blair Adam, Mrs. Anstruther Morrison, lady of J. Anstruther Morrison, Esq. of Charlton.

The lady of David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor-General of Scotland.

Lady Caroline Capel.

The lady of General St. John.

In Somerset Street, the Countess of Banbury.

Viscountess Duncan.

The lady of Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Bart. of Coul.

The lady of Charles Jenkinson, Esq. M. P.

At Callander House, Scotland, the lady of W. Forbes, Esq.

In Upper Guildford Street, the lady of George Donne, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Lack, Esq. of Edward Street, Cavendish Square, to Miss Catherine Parkins, of Chesfield Lodge, Herts.

Lieut.-Colonel Head, of the 13th Light Dragoons,

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to Miss Ravenscroft, daughter of Edward Ravenscroft, Esq. of Portland Place.

The Rev. T. Harris, of Braddon, Northamptonshire, to Miss C. Marriott, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Colebatch.

Capt. Hopkins, daughter of the late G. Chamberlaine, Esq. of Devonshire Place.

Wm. Hulton, Esq. of Hulton Park, Lancashire, to Miss M. Ford, daughter of R. Ford, Esq. of Wexham, Bucks.

G. Vernon, Esq. of Clontarf Castle, Dublin, to Henrietta daughter of W. Braddell, Esq. of Corishead Priory, Lancashire.

The Rev. J. Benson, of Althorpe House, Hounslow, to Miss Chiles, Woburn Place, Russel Sq.

Capt. Wm. Twynning, to Miss Naters, of Sandford.

T. Manners, Esq. son of the Hon. W. Manners, to Miss A. Gates, of Newington.

Capt. Charles Craven, R. N. and Governor of the Royal Hospital at Haslar, to Mrs. Brooke, relict of the Rev. John Moore Brooke, Rector of Falkingham and Helpingham, Lincoln.

Francis Smith, Esq. of the county of Meath, Captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Holloway, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Holloway.

Edward Mostyn, Esq. of Preston, only son of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart. of Talacre, Flintshire, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Nic. Blundell, Esq. of Crosby Hall, Lancaster.

Robert Mapleton, Esq. of Spring Hall, Suffolk, to Lucinda, daughter of H. Haggard, Esq. of Knebworth Place.

Brigadier-Gen. Campbell, to Miss Pemberton, of Taughboyne, Ireland.

Count C. M. Frederick, of Holmer, to Miss S. Wats.

G. Grant, Esq. of Waltham Place, near Maidenhead, to Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Allen, of Bolsover.

At his Excellency Sir Alexander Ball's, Malta, B. G. Bouviere, Esq. to Frances Henrietta, second daughter of the late James Nash, Esq. of Kilmindy, county of Cork.

John Brown, Esq. of Upper George Street, Portman Square, to Miss Van Gelder, daughter of P. M. Van Gelder, Esq. of Upper Norton Str.

John Butcher, Esq. of Park Hatch, in the county of Surrey, to Miss Sarah Burchell, second daughter of Mr. Burchell, of Fatham.

Mr. Lytton George Kier, of Bridge Street, to Miss Bellamy, the elder daughter of John Bellamy, Esq. of the House of Commons.

Capt. John Hardy Godby, R. N. to Miss Bell, of New Grove House.

The Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, to Miss Caroline Wyndham.

B. Bushell, Esq. of Clive House, Kent, to Miss Tomlins.

Brigadier-General Houston, to Lady Jane Long.

The Rev. J. S. Freeman, D.D. Prebend of Lichford, Hants, to Miss E. Richter, of Newman Street.

L. H. Ferrier, Esq. of Belsyde, to Miss Menro, daughter of Dr. A. Menro, of Craiglockhart.

Major-Gen. Richardson, to Mrs. Scott, widow of D. Scott, Esq. of Antigua.

Capt. Impey, R. N. to Miss Cassel, a ward of Chancery.

DEATHS.

In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, John B. Garforth, Esq. at the advanced age of 80.
 In the 68th year of his age, the Rev. James Nasmyth, D.D. rector of Leverington, Isle of Ely.
 At Norwich, the Rev. John Beevor, rector of Great and Little Burlingham, and of Scarning, all in Norfolk.
 At Little Bank, near Settle, in the county of York, in the 98th year, Mrs. Alice Atkinson, one of the people called Quakers.
 At North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, John Pym, Esq. who was lineally descended from the famous republican Pym, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars, and died in 1644. His only son having died abroad, this branch of the male line becomes extinct.
 At Perth, Mrs. Isabel Wilson, relict of Mr. John Scotland, merchant, aged 85. She only survived her sister, Mrs. Allison, 12 days, who died at the age of 97.
 Aged 96, Mr. John Fearless, one of the brethren of Shearboorn House, near Durham.
 At Lovesome Hill, near Brafferton, Henry Young, Esq. aged 87.
 At Wilmslow, Cheshire, Lieut.-Col. J. Paterson, late of the Bombay establishment.
 In the 79th year of his age, the Rev. E. Edwards, warden of Brown's Hospital, Stamford.
 At Rousham, Oxfordshire, Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Bart. late master of the ceremonies.
 The Rev. J. Covey, vicar of Selbourne, Hants.
 At Datchett, H. Eden, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.
 In Tower-street, Mr. J. Thornton. His property, amounting to £100,000, falls to a sister and three nieces, who had hitherto been accustomed to daily labour.
 At Cockermouth, in Cumberland, the Rev. John Wheatley, A.M. rector of that place, and formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.
 At Bath, Mrs. Mann, wife of Adm. Mann.
 In Manchester-street, Mrs. Charlotte Dalrymple, sister of the late Adm. Dalrymple.
 At Clarendon Park, the lady of Col. Bathurst.
 At Crickdale, the Rev. R. Purdy, D.D.
 At Coldean, Gloucestershire, the Rev. J. Hare, rector of that place.
 James Grant, Esq. of Redcastle, Rosshire.
 At Sienna, in Italy, Steddy Grinfield, Esq. F.R.S. brother of the late Gen. Grinfield, and formerly a barrister of Lincoln's Inn.
 At Speen, Berks, Miss Calcraft, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Calcraft.
 Mrs. Columbine, of Queen-square, Westminster, at the age of 88.
 At Hans House, Herts, W. Money, Esq.
 At Brownfield, Mr. W. Gray, aged 80.
 At Studley Mill, Warwickshire, Mr. H. Moore, aged 86.
 In Spring Gardens, the lady of J. Jeckyll, Esq. M.P.
 In his 86th year, the Rev. T. Lindsay, formerly vicar of Caterick, Yorkshire.
 Mr. Samuel Barker, aged 92.
 At Park House, Boxley, Mrs. Best, relict of J. Best, Esq. aged 76.
 At Sidmorton House, Hants, Miss Kingsmill, youngest daughter of the late Edward Kingsmill, Esq. late of Belfast, and niece to the late Adm. Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart.

At Bath, Mrs. Franco, relict of Ralph Franco, Esq. and daughter of the late Baron D'Aguilar.
 At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Isabella, Countess of Errol, mother to the late and present Earl of Errol.
 At Southover, W. Newton, Esq. Colonel of the South Lanes Volunteers.
 In Duke-street, St. James's, John Hutchinson, Esq. in his 86th year.
 In Granby Row, Dublin, in his 84th year, the Rev. Dr. Blundell, Dean of Kildare.
 At Escher, Henry de Ponthieu, Esq. aged 79.
 At Camberwell, aged 84, T. Wilson, Esq. late Chief Justice in the Island of Dominica.
 Suddenly, aged 84, the Right Hon. Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K. B.
 On his passage from Madeira to the Brazils, Lord C. Hamilton, second son of Lord Abercorn, in his 20th year.
 Sir Henry Paulet, St. John Mildmay, Bart. M.P. for the county of Hants.
 Sir Charles Saxton, Bart. late commissioner at Portsmouth dock-yard.
 In his 73d year, the Rev. John Whitaker, author of the History of Manchester, Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots.
 Mrs. Jean Campbell Carrick, niece to John, third Duke of Argyll.
 Elizabeth Mary, the wife of George White, Esq. of Park-street, Westminster, and of Newington House, in the county of Oxford. The kind disposition and goodness of heart, which marked her whole character, could not but endear her to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance, and will make her memory respected and beloved.—Her uncomplaining submission and mild resignation, under painful trials, have deeply impressed all who knew her. To the last, her fortitude remained unshaken, and her resignation unimpaired.—Her remains were deposited in the family vault at Newington, on Tuesday the 15th of November, 1808, amidst the tears and regrets of the many, who have lost a friend and a patron.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

NOVEMBER 5.—*Staff*.—Deputy commissary-general John Murray to be a commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage to the forces.
Brevet.—Lieutenant-Col. John Mackelcan, of the Royal Engineers, to be colonel in the army.
 NOVEMBER 12.—*Garrison*.—General the Hon. Chapple Norton, to be governor of Charlemont, vice general Lord Dorchester, deceased.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Oct. 24.—The following noblemen and gentlemen were entered at Christ Church Coll.: Lord Sydney Osborne, brother of the Duke of Leeds; Lord Apsley and Mr. Bathurst, sons of Earl Bathurst; Mr. Campbell, eldest son of Lord Cawdor; the Hon. Mr. Calthorpe, next brother of Lord Calthorpe; Sir W. Foulis, Bart. of Ingleby, in Yorkshire, and Mr. Hay, eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart. of Old Luce, Wigtownshire, North Britain.

—31.—Rev. Tho. Hen. Ashhurst, of All

Souls; and Rev. Wm. Cockayne Frith, of St. John's, students in law, admitted B. C. L. Mr. Chas. Wayland, of Wadham, and Mr. Thos. Newport, of Worcester coll., were admitted B. A.

Nov. 3.—Mr. Philip Lake Godsall, of Oriol; Rev. Edm. Paley, of Queen's; Mr. Wm. St. Clare, of Christ church; Rev. Thos. Davies, Rev. Wm. Ashmead Pruett, and Rev. John Peglar, of Worcester; and Rev. Proctor Robinson, of Lincoln coll., B. A. admitted M. A. Mr. Chas. Jas. Calley, of Corpus Christi; and Mr. Chas. Monro, of Christ church, admitted B. A.

—4.—Wyndham Knatchbull, B. A. and Hon. Heneage Legge, of Christ church, elected Fel. of All Souls'.

Cambridge.

Nov. 3.—Rev. Dr. Barnes, Master of Peterhouse, resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor of this university; and next day the Rev. Dr. Pearson, Master of Sidney Sussex coll., was chosen Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing.

Oct. 29.—Jas. Henry Monk, Esq. M. A. Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Trinity college, unanimously elected Greek Professor, in the room of the late celebrated Professor Porson.

—31.—Mr. Rob. Walpole, B. A. of Trinity, admitted M. A.; and Messrs. Chas. Devon, and John Connop, of St. John's, and Mr. Phillip Douglas, of Bene't coll. admitted B. A.

A grace was proposed to the senate, and carried in the affirmative, that the vicarage of Burwell, in this county, (one of the university livings) be augmented £100 per annum above its present income.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to Rev. Mr. Cole, Fellow of Magdalen, for his poem on *The Holy Wars*.

Nov. 16.—Rev. Caleb Elwin, of Pembroke hall, admitted M. A.

—The Haerlem prize medal, value 42 guineas, awarded by Teyler's Theological Society to Rev. Caesar Morgan, M. A. (now D. D.) for his dissertation, entitled "A Demonstration, that true Philosophy has no tendency to undermine Divine Revelation, and that a well-grounded Philosopher may be a true Christian," was presented by him to this university, and is deposited in the public library.

Rev. Thos. French, D. D. is appointed chaplain to the garrison of Sheerness, in the room of Rev. Mr. Hue.

Rev. William Miller is inducted to the united vicarages of East Dean cum Friston, Sussex.

Rev. Phil. Du Val Aufrere, B. A. has been instituted to the mediety of the rectory of Scarning, Norfolk, with the vicarage of the other mediety of the same rectory annexed, on the presentation of Sir John Lombe, Bart. And Rev. John Corhould, M. A. of Bracon Ash, formerly of Pembroke hall, has been instituted to the rectory of Eccles next the sea, same county, also on the presentation of Sir J. Lombe.

Rev. Nat. D'Eve, M. A. late of Caius coll. has been instituted to the rectory of Birlingham St. Andrew with Birlingham St. Edmund annexed, Norfolk, on the presentation of Mrs. Burroughes, of Catharine hill.

Rev. J. Waller, M. A. Fell. of Queen's coll.

Oxford, and master of Appleby school, has been presented, by the Provost and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Sushamstead, Berks.

Rev. J. Nelson, M. A. Fell. of Queen's coll. Oxford, has been presented, by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. M. P. to the livings of Brill and Burstall, Bucks.

Rev. J. Wall, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, is instituted to the rectory of Wolstaston.

A dispensation has passed the great seal, enabling Rev. Rob. Beon, B. D. Fell. and Sen. Bursar of St. John's, Camb. to hold the rectory of Ufford, Norths., with the rectory Stokerston in Leicestershire.

Rev. Anth. Mainwaring, B. D. Fel. of St. John's, Camb. is presented by the Master and Fellows of that society to the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk, vacant by death of Rev. Geo. Ashby.

Rev. Geo. Hutton, D. D. vicar of Sutterton, has been instituted to the rectory of Algarick cum Fosdyke, near Boston.

Rev. Hen. Crowe, jun. M. A. was last week instituted, by the Bishop of Lincoln, to the vicarage of Buckingham, (Bucks.) on the presentation of Thos. Wm. Coke, Esq.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between October 25 and November 19, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Foy, W. Chertsey, baker.

Hemingway, J. Chester, printer.

Hulbert, J. and Hulbert, J. Bath, cabinet makers.

BANKRUPTS.

Atkinson, W. Manchester, shoe-dealer. *Att.* Windle,

John Street, Bedford Row.

Averill, G. Armitage, Stafford, wheelwright. *Att.* Rudalls,

Clement's Inn.

Baker, J. jun. Stafford, shoe-manufacturer. *Att.* Anstice,

King's Bench Walks, Temple.

Barnes, T. Colchester, Essex, sailor. *Att.* Milne and

Farry, Temple.

Barns, J. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* J. and R. Wil-

lis, Warrford Court.

Beavers, J. Sheffield, Yorkshire, builder. *Att.* Crosley,

Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.

Bowstreet, S. Kingsland Road, corn-merchant. *Att.* Bryant,

Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.

Erading, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter. *Att.*

Wilmot, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.

Brooker, J. C. Poultry, haberdasher. *Att.* Aillingham,

St. John's Square.

Bray, S. Grosvenor Mews, chandler. *Att.* Robinson and

Lee, Lincoln's Inn.

Campbell, A. Huddersfield, York, merchant. *Att.* Bat-

tye, Chancery Lane.

Clerke, T. Portsmouth, Southampton, merchant. *Att.*

Matthews, St. Thomas' Street, Portsmouth.

Cogrove, J. Red Lion Street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Pal-

len, Fore Street, Cripplegate.

Connellan, J. St. Catherine's, ship-chandler. *Att.* Bour-

dillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street.

Cooper, B. Bad Street, Blackfriars, builders. *Att.* Lox-

ley, Chancery Lane.

Corrie, J. Weston Street, Southwark, common brewer.

Att. Searth, Lyon's Inn, Strand.

Cotton, L. Finchurch Street, merchant. *Att.* Brit and

Rison, Haddon Square, Minories.

Drew, J. Dursley, Gloucestershire, innkeeper. *Att.*

Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.

Dunn, J. Stockport, Chester, draper. *Att.* Ellis, Curator

Street, Chancery Lane.

Elliot, G. Winchester Street, merchant. *Att.* Crowder,

Lavie, and Garby, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Fall, G. and Hutchinson, J. Tooty Street, brewers. *Att.*

Holmes and Lewis, Mark Lane.

Fly, W. and Fly, J. Croydon, bricklayers. *Att.* Kirk-

man, Cloak Lane.

Forster, G. Easter Dukesfield, Northumberland, miller.

Att. Watson, Temple.

Fifth, R. Broughton-Ford, Lancashire, calico-printers

Att. Biggs, Inner Temple.

Gilbert, J. Chiswell Street, grocer. *Alt.* Hodges, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.

Gold, E. Wellclose Square, coal merchant. *Alt.* Allan, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Goodman, N. March, Bly, Cambridgeshire, tanner. *Alt.* Hoxley, Middle Temple.

Goss, T. Hackney Road, apothecary. *Alt.* Keys, Somerset Street, Aldgate.

Hall, H. Gutter Lane, warehouseman. *Alt.* Reynolds, Castle Street, Finsbury Square, Aldersgate Street.

Hancock, J. Brunyard, Herefordshire, dealer. *Alt.* Peckles, Gray's Inn.

Hingham, N. Oakshay, Cumberland, drover. *Alt.* Mountsey, Staple Inn.

Howard, J. and J. Burnley, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. *Alt.* Wikesworth, Gray's Inn Square.

Hughes, J. F. Wigmore Street, bookseller. *Alt.* Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad Street.

Hobson, S. Ludgate Hill, silk mercer. *Alt.* Ellen, New Bridge Street.

Jackson, T. W. Brownlow Street, Holborn, cabinet-maker. *Alt.* Abingham, St. John's Square.

Johnson, G. Pear Tree Row, New Cut, Blackfriars Road, cabinet-maker. *Alt.* Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

Jones, D. Pepton-hall, Glamorganshire, linen draper. *Alt.* Pigg, Hatton Garden.

Jones, J. Llangolun, Denbighshire, shopkeeper. *Alt.* Plowden, Bunswick Square.

Kitching, J. Leeds, York, dyer. *Alt.* Crosley, Charles Square, Old Street Road.

Kisson, J. Deansbury Moor, Yorkshire, clothier. *Alt.* J. and R. Wilson, Wrenford Court, Throgmorton Street.

Knight, T. and Knigh, S. Mesley, Lancashire, clothiers. *Alt.* Townsend, Staple Inn.

Lane, L. Kingsclere, Hants, shopkeeper. *Alt.* Kabbie-white, Row and, and Robinson, Gray's Inn Square.

Leman, J. Ramsgate, Kent, shopkeeper. *Alt.* Clutton, St. Thomas Street, Borough.

Lindley, J. Pershore, York, leather cutter. *Alt.* Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.

Lyon, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Alt.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Mann, G. Southampton Street, Strand, victualler. *Alt.* Crawford, Charles Square, Old Street Road.

Manning, C. Fickett-street, chessmonger. *Alt.* Hurd, Temple.

Mercant, T. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, bookseller. *Alt.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.

Medhurst, W. Ross, innholder. *Alt.* Williams, Red Lion Square.

Milker, G. Woolwich, Kent, tailor. *Alt.* West, Clement's Inn.

Miller, J. Brightelmston, bricklayer. *Alt.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.

Moss, W. Halesworth, Suffolk, saddler. *Alt.* Pugh, Bernard Street, Russell Square.

Newman, C. Whitechapel, shopkeeper. *Alt.* Wilson, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

Nixon, J. Bewcastle Demesne, Cumberland, drover. *Alt.* Monsey, Staple Inn.

Oshaldston, J. and Jones, R. Manchester, cotton and twist dealers. *Alt.* Edge, Inner Temple.

Page, J. Bishopgate Street, haberdasher. *Alt.* Sweet, King's Bench Walk.

Palmer, T. Goudge Street, St. Pancras, tailor. *Alt.* Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.

Parsons, R. Lyncombe and Wiccombe, Somerset, grocer. *Alt.* Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford Row.

Pearce, J. Dixon, W. and Allen, B. Paternoster Row, money-scriveners. *Alt.* Bovill, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Pearson, T. Ronghthorpe, Yorkshire, tanner. *Alt.* Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.

Pink, J. Gravesend, house-carpenter. *Alt.* Clarkson, Essex Street, Strand.

Popplestone, W. Plymouth, grocer. *Alt.* Alexander, Redford Row.

Port, J. White Bear Yard, Back Hill, cabinet-maker. *Alt.* Cradick and Fry, John Street, Bedford Row.

Radley, B. Osett, Yorkshire, clothier. *Alt.* Clarkson, Essex Street, Strand.

Rand, J. Bedford, Kent, brewer. *Alt.* Seward, Prince's Street, Rotherhithe.

Read, R. Caroline Mews, Bedford Square, stable-keeper. *Alt.* Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn.

Rhodes, S. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, grocer. *Alt.* Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's Inn.

Rhodes, W. Shacklewell, warehouseman. *Alt.* Whitaker, Broad Court, Long Acre.

Robinson, A. M. Kingston-upon-Hull, milliner. *Alt.* Kersey, Bishopgate Within.

Rolls, R. L. Southam, Warwick, money-scrivener. *Alt.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.

Roose, D. C. Colebrooke, brewer. *Alt.* J. and R. Willis, Wrenford Court.

Roper, W. F. London and the Cape of Good Hope, merchant. *Alt.* Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

Rose, J. Road, Southampton, farmer. *Alt.* Shepherd and Adlington, Red Lion Square.

Samuel, L. Leman Street, Goodman's Fields, watch maker. *Alt.* Isaacs, Mitre Court, Aldgate.

Saunders, A. Tottenham Street, horse-dealer. *Alt.* Smith Bedford Street, Bedford Row.

Smith, C. Bath cornfactor. *Alt.* Harrison, Craven Street, Strand.

Smith, J. Great Trinity Lane, merchant. *Alt.* Latkew, Watrobe Court, Dorset's Commons.

Smith, J. Saffron Hill, grocer. *Alt.* Jones and Green, Salisbury Square.

Thomson, R. Craven Buildings, Drury Lane, dealer. *Alt.* Bensheid, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.

Temple, W. jun. Wolverhampton, grocer. *Alt.* Williams, Staple Inn.

Walsh, B. and Nisbet, T. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, brokers. *Alt.* Smith and Tison, Chapter House, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Ward, W. Leicester, and Frazer, R. Cateaton Street, horse-dealer. *Alt.* Taylor, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Webster, H. Roll's Buildings, Fetter Lane, jeweller. *Alt.* Lee, Castle Street, Holborn.

Whitehead, J. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. *Alt.* Sykes and Knowles, New Inn.

Williams, R. Bedewity, Monmouth shopkeeper. *Alt.* Gregory, Clement's Inn.

Williams, T. Shoe Lane, vintner. *Alt.* Salkeld, Dewgate Hill.

Wilmot, J. East-Marham, Nottinghamshire, butcher. *Alt.* Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, St. James's Walk.

Wright, J. Hammersmith, cheese-monger. *Alt.* Batford, Jamaica Row, Bermoodsey.

Wright, R. Throverton, Devon, dealer. *Alt.* Williams and Darke, Prince's Street, Bedford Row.

Wright, T. Cowper's Row, Crutched Friars, broker. *Alt.* Mills, Fly Place.

Young, T. Marchen, Monmouth, dealer. *Alt.* James, Gray's Inn Square.

CERTIFICATES.

T. Surr, Charing Cross, wine-merchant.—T. Troughton, Liverpool, stationer.—R. Fane, Kaine, Essex, shopkeeper.—W. Gore, Aldgate, warehouseman.—C. Delahodde, Esler, Surrey, distiller.—S. Jacob, Portsea, soapmaker.—W. Harrison, Berwick Street, carrier.

J. Bowyer, Cheapside, warehouseman.—J. Priddy, Hadleigh, grocer.—J. Phillips, Printer's Street, Blackfriars, and the Strand, dealers in glass.—J. Taylor, Fagham, Sussex, shopkeeper.—J. Baker, Holborn, linen-draper.—R. W. Henderson, George Street, Minorities, ship-broker.—K. Field, Plymouth Dock, wine-merchant.

F. F. Blundell, Coleman Street, insurance-broker.—C. James, Cateaton Street, ribbon-manufacturer.—J. Herbert, and C. Mayo, London, warehousemen.—T. Williams, Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, wool manufacturer.—W. Harland, jun. Bristol, house carpenter.—W. Austin, Dursley, Gloucester, glass-seller.—H. Kennell, Bristol, linen-draper.

G. Testolini, Cornhill, printseller.—J. Pease, Marston, Chester, dealer.—G. Stokoe, Sun Street, plate-maker.—J. Garty, Oxford Street, iron-monger.—R. Grover, Town Mailing, Kent, grocer.—W. A. Jones, Aldermanbury, haberdasher.

J. Parker, Edgheaston, Warwickshire, rope-maker.—T. Bancutt, Long Backby, Northamptonshire, money-scrivener.—S. Pears, Bread Street, warehouseman.—J. Watson, J. Watson, the younger, and J. Watson, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers.—M. Gibson, Bernandsey Street, shopkeeper.—J. Coghlan, Liverpool, candle-maker.—S. Knight, Frome, Somersetshire, tailor.—W. Bedford and S. Sumner, Foster Lane, wholesale linen-draper.—W. Koderick, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, dealer and chapman.—T. Preston, Aldermanbury, warehouseman.—E. Mason, Great Bell Alley, Coleman Street, carpenter.—T. Cole, Dagenham, Essex, baker, dealer, and chapman.

J. Smith, Liverpool, merchant.—T. Bishop, Birmingham, Warwick, plater.—R. Griffith, Llewellyn Farm, Denbigh, farmer.—J. Ambler, Leeds, York, timber-merchant.—R. Hesclane, Reech Street, oil-merchant.—G. Hall, Bow Street, Covent Garden, liquor-merchant.

G. Parker, Chimes Street, Oxford Road, British wine-merchant.—W. Ainsworth, Manchester, inn-keeper.—T. Beckwith, Commercial Road, coachmaker.—T. Mitchell, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, victualler.—K. Brennan, Threadneedle Street, factor.—T. Teasdale, Penrith, Cumberland, innkeeper.—M. Moses, Rosemary Lane, salesman.—R. Gorton and J. Gorton, Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, merchant.—J. Cook, Wilford, Essex, victualler.—W. Winter and T. F. Hay, Long-Acre, Iscemen.—J. Spigg, Birmingham, linen-draper.—T. Vima, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, dealer.—J. Hine, Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, broker.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Nov. 20, 1808.

The threats of the French emperor against Spain, and the confidence with which he has promised "to plant his eagles on the forts of Portugal," have not, in the smallest degree, lessened the commercial ardour, evinced by our countrymen on the late renewal of intercourse with those nations, the amount of whose purchases of our various commodities, heretofore made so conspicuous a figure in the balance-sheet of British commerce. Orders, to a very considerable extent, have been transmitted to Birmingham, by several of the London and Liverpool shippers, for goods destined for the Spanish and Portuguese markets; as we learn by private communication from an eminent manufacturer of that town. Manchester, Halifax, and other seats of various fabrics, have received similar encouragement from the merchants of our ports. In fact, private information from those parts assures us, that *there is not in all Yorkshire a man standing idle*, and where, a few months ago, there was no work to be had, at this moment, there is no possibility of procuring *additional hands*, or of *extending* the manufactures to meet the suddenness of the demand.

While some of our traders are thus employed in strengthening the bond of amity between England and her brave allies in the south of Europe (for, as an able commercial writer has justly observed, trade, by intermingling the interests of one nation with those of another, forms the strongest link in their chain of mutual intercourse), others of them are not inattentive to the advantages likely to result from a cultivation of our newly acquired connection with the southern part of America, through the medium of the Brazils. The articles that we draw from that rich territory, although not very numerous, are certainly of first rate qualities; and various samples which we have seen in the London market, have not tended to alter our opinion on this head. It is wonderful, that East-India sugar, an inferior commodity, should have gained any footing in our markets, as a substitute, for the produce of the West-India colonies; and now, when the Brazilian sugar has found its way into this country, combining, as it does, the fair appearance of the East-Indian article with those essential qualities which have hitherto rendered West-India sugar so valuable: we are warranted in supposing that it will supersede a production from which the East-India Company derives very trifling profits, and by which the public is rather injured than benefited. The Portuguese were the first who planted the sugar-cane in South America; and since 1650, when Portugal drew no less than 120,000 hogsheds from the Brazils, not only the cultivation of the cane has been

wonderfully extended, but the quality of the sugar has experienced progressive improvement. Besides hides, tobacco, and woods for dyeing, the Brazils are known to produce most excellent coffee, sarsaparilla, vanilla, cotton, and cocoa; likewise two species of aromatic trees (the *cueheris* and the *pecuri*) whose fruits possess the properties of the clove and the nutmeg. We sincerely hope, that the terms on which we at present are with the government of the Brazils, will enable our enterprising countrymen to raise some of the above-mentioned articles to the rank of considerable exports.

A new and severe regulation against the clandestine introduction of foreign merchandise is ordered to take place in Holland on the 30th instant. It is something in the nature of an excise. Officers are to be appointed in every port to take an account of the various articles in the several shops and warehouses, and also of all those delivered and sold. Should it appear that there has at any time been an increase of the stock, the introduction of which cannot be supported by legal and sufficient vouchers, such surplus is to be subjected to confiscation.

Two remarks offer themselves on this subject: the first is, that in spite of all the endeavours of Buonaparté hitherto, he has not been able to bend the Dutch to his views, so far as to exclude English commerce: for in that case, these edicts upon edicts, would be totally unnecessary. The edict announces the fact it opposes. The second is, that when the absolute privation of commerce shall have produced its intended effect in the Batavian nation—the opinions and the feelings of those who anticipated immense advantages from French fraternity, will be truly interesting, and instructive.

Tallow, it will be perceived by our prices current, has risen in price. Flour, and indeed, grain of every description, seem to have rather experienced an increase than a decrease of value, in consequence of our abundant harvest.

Such is the flourishing state of the cotton business in Belfast, that a single manufacturing house, employing a great number of workmen, it is said, has pasted on the office door—*one thousand Gingham weavers wanted*.

Poor America!—She escaped our attention while we were engaged on the former part of our Report, but we are determined to give her a corner. The injury which the United States sustain by the embargo may be estimated by the tonnage of their shipping employed in foreign commerce. According to the last returns, it amounted to 1,500,000 tons. The annual value of the employment of each ton is calculated at £4. Thus by this *truly political* measure America is minus £6,000,000 of profit, derived from commerce.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.									
	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.				
Oct. 22	5s 4d.	5s. 4d.	6s. 6d.	5s. 10d.	5s. 0d.				
29	5 4	5 6	5 10	6 0	0 0				
Nov. 5	5 0	5 0	6 6	6 0	0 0				
12	4 10	5 0	6 6	6 6	0 0				

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

	Oct. 22	29	Nov. 5	12
5 4	4 4	4 5	8 6	0 0
0 0	0 0	0 0	5 8	0 0
Nov. 5	4 0	4 4	5 4	5 4
12	4 0	4 5	8 5	8 0

St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
Oct. 22	£6 10 0	£1 16 0	£7 10
29	6 6 0	2 2 0	6 4
Nov. 5	6 6 0	1 19 0	6 6
12	6 6 0	2 6 0	6 6

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent		Sussex		Essex	
£3 10 to £4 10	3 10	£3 16 to £5 0	3 3	3 0	8 0
Nov. 5	6 6 0	1 19 0	6 6	1 16 0	
12	6 6 0	2 6 0	6 6	1 18 0	

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	—	—	26d.
Dressing Hides	—	—	20
Crop Hides for cutting	—	—	23½
Flat Ordinary	—	—	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	—	—	31
Ditto, 50 to 70	—	—	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 108s.; mottled, 112s.; curd, 116s.
Candles, per dozen, 18s. 0d.; moulds, 19s. 0d.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

	Oct. 22	29	Nov. 5	12
6,651 quarters.	—	—	—	—
29	7.118	—	—	90 9
Nov. 5	3,656	—	—	95 2½
12	4,386	—	—	99 0

FLOUR.

	Oct. 22	29	Nov. 5	12
19,702 sacks.	—	—	—	—
29	18,491	—	—	87 7½
Nov. 5	14,472	—	—	89 2½
12	8,749	—	—	83 3½

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Oct. 22	29	Nov. 5	12
Peck Loaf.	4s. 10d.	2s. 5d.	1s. 2½d.	
Half Peck.	5 1	2 6½	1 3½	
Quatern.	5 2	2 7	1 3½	
	12	5 2	2 7	1 3½

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	33-0	Cadiz, eff.	—	44
Ditto at sight	32-5	Billboa	—	41
Rotterdam, —	10-4	Palermo, per oz.	92	
Hamburg, —	31-3	Leghorn	—	57
Altona, —	31-4	Genoa	—	50
Paris, 1 day's date	31-16	Venice, eff.	—	52
Ditto, 2 us.	22	Naples	—	42
Bordeaux, —	22	Lisbon	—	68½
Madrid, in paper	—	Oporto	—	92½
Ditto, eff.	—	Dublin	per cent	94
Cadiz, in paper	—	Cork	—	102

Agto B. of Holland, 52 percent.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Oct. 22	46s. 9d. to 50s. 6d.	42s. 9d. to 54s. 6d.
29	47 0	48 6
Nov. 5	48 9	—
12	48 6	50 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom.	Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Oct. 21	46	49	40	29.52	47	Fair
22	37	51	39	30	42	Fair
23	38	51	50	30.78	29	Snowy*
24	50	53	40	30.40	39	Showery
25	30	52	50	30.64	43	Cloudy†
26	47	55	43	30.34	54	Fair
27	44	52	50	30.44	34	Fair
28	57	59	46	30.45	29	Showery
29	44	51	45	30.71	21	Fair
30	46	51	45	30.20	27	Cloudy
Nov. 1	45	51	46	30.2	25	Cloudy
2	47	49	46	30.28	18	Cloudy
3	46	48	46	30.17	20	Cloudy
4	46	49	44	30.05	25	Cloudy
5	42	46	40	30.08	29	Fair
6	38	42	34	29.89	26	Cloudy
7	32	43	42	30.80	30	Fair
8	42	46	43	30.69	19	Cloudy
9	43	50	44	30.62	15	Foggy
10	47	52	46	30.63	0	Foggy
11	46	53	43	30.70	26	Fair
12	46	49	44	30.88	0	Rain
13	36	43	40	30.10	15	Cloudy
14	39	41	35	30.10	10	Cloudy
15	41	37	32	30.11	5	Foggy
16	34	46	46	29.90	6	Cloudy
17	50	52	51	30.50	25	Fair
18	51	54	48	30.25	25	Fair
19	47	47	44	28.77	0	Rain†
20	35	43	37	29.54	0	Fair
21	56	46	45	30.75	6	Fair

* With high wind at night.

† With high wind and rain at night.

‡ A fall of snow towards the morning.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Nov. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £980 per share, dividing £40 per share per annum nett.—Ditto Mortgages at £5 per cent discount.—Grand Junction Canal, £127 to £128 per share: the last half yearly dividend was £2 nett.—Ditto Loan Note, £6 per cent discount.—Ash-ton and Oldham, £100 per share.—Kennet and Avon, £23. 10s. for £20 paid.—London Dock Stock £120 to £121 per cent.—West-India Dock £162 to £165.—Commercial Dock, £127.—East India Dock, £124. 10s.—Globe Insurance £114 to £116.—Provident Institution, par.—Monmouthshire, £100.—Huddersfield, £19.—East London Water Works £45 premium.

To Bengal, Madras, or China.....	6l. per cent.
Ditto out and home.....	12l.
Senegambia.....	10 gs.
Madeira.....	6 gs. ret. 3l.
Windward and Leeward Islands....	10gs. ret. 5l.
Jamaica.....	8gs. ret. 4l.
South Whale-fishery and back....	20 gs.
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10gs. ret. 5l.	
Ditto (American ships).....	6gs.
Malaga and places adjacent.....	6gs. ret. 3l.
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c.....	20 gs. ret. 10l.
Lisbon and Oporto.....	6 gs. ret. 3l.
Riga, Revel, Naiva, or Petersburg....	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Brazil and South America.....	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, } Glasgow.....	1 1/2 s.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bel- } fast, and Londonderry.....	3 gs.
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo.....	3 gs.
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight..	1 1/2 gs.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym....	1 1/2 gs.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. White.	2 gs.
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c....	1 1/2 gs.
Alderney, Guernsey or Jersey.....	2gs.
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands....	1 1/2 gs.
Pennington (neutrals).....	1 1/2 gs.
Sotenburg, Christiana, &c.....	6gs. ret. 2l.
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.....	12 gs. ret. 6l.
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore....	6 gs. ret. 3l.

Cape G H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships)....	4gs.
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Wa- } terford, or Cork.....	2gs.
Gibraltar.....	6 gs. ret. 3l.
Madeira.....	5 gs. ret. 50s.
Jamaica or Leeward islands.....	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10gs. ret. 5l.	
Ditto..... (American ships)....	6gs.

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London.....	4gs. ret. 2l.
Lisbon or Oporto.....	8gs. ret. 4l.
United States of America Brit. ships 10gs. ret. 5l.	
Ditto..... (American ships)....	6gs.
West Indies.....	8gs. ret. 4l.
Liverpool or Chester.....	1 1/2 gs.
The Baltic to Yarmouth, Hull, &c.....	
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c.....	
Poole and Dartm.—Exeter and Plym. } to Newfoundland.....	4gs.
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward } Islands.....	25gs.
To Lisbon or Oporto.....	10gs. ret. 5l.
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 8gs. ret. 4l.	
Jamaica to U. States of America....	10gs.
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12gs.	
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd....	10gs. ret. 5l.
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12gs.	
East Indies to London.....	6gs.

Prices Current, November 20. 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt. £3	16	0	4	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	16	0	4	0
Barilla.....	2	7	0	3	0
Brandy, Cognac.... gal.	1	3	6	1	4
Ditto Spanish.....	1	0	0	1	1
Camphire, refined... lb.	0	7	2	0	7
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	28	0	0	30	0
Cochineal, garbled... lb.	1	5	6	1	9
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0	0	5
Coffee, fine..... cwt.	5	5	0	5	17
Ditto ordinary.....	3	15	0	4	5
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	10	0	3
Ditto Jamaica....	0	2	4	0	2
Ditto Smyrna.....	0	2	0	0	2
Ditto East-India....	0	1	9	0	3
Currants, Zant.... cwt.	4	8	0	4	18
Deals, Dantzick... piece	1	12	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg..H.	35	0	0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm....	0	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth... 20	0	0	32	0	0
Scrivelloes 14	0	0	20	0	0
Flax, Riga..... ton	125	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg H.	125	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey.... cwt.	6	15	0	7	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	6	1	3
Ditto English.....	0	15	3	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	12	0
Ditto Sandrach....	8	0	0	9	0
Ditto Tragacanth 25	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto Seneca.....	5	0	0	5	2
Hemp, Riga..... ton	113	0	0	114	0
Ditto Petersburg....	113	0	0	114	0
Indigo, Caracca... lb.	0	5	3	0	10
Ditto East-India....	0	3	3	0	10
Iron, British, burs, ton	18	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swedish....	27	0	0	0	0
Ditto Norway.....	27	10	0	0	0
Ditto Archangel....	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs..... fod.	38	0	0	0	0
Ditto red..... ton	39	0	0	0	0
Ditto white.....	54	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips..... ton	16	10	0	17	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	15	0	5	10	0

Mathogany.....	ft. 0	1	0	to	0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz.—last £10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto American.....	none						
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	25	0	0	26	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti—ton	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale.....	29	5	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest	4	4	0	4	10	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	12	0	0	13	0	0
Quicksilver.....lb.	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom (new) cwt.	8	0	0	8	8	0	0
Rice, Carolina (new)	1	15	0	2	4	0	0
Ditto East-India.....	none						
Rum, Jamaica—gal.	0	5	6	0	7	0	0
Ditto Leeward Islands	0	4	10	0	5	3	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	16	0	3	17	6	0
Shellack.....	3	10	0	7	10	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	3	8	0	6	10	0	0
Silk, raw, Ditto.....	1	8	0	3	10	0	0
Ditto China.....	1	11	0	1	18	0	0
Ditto Beng. novi	1	3	0	2	2	0	0
Ditto Organzine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugar, Jamaica, &c.....	3	8	0	4	0	0	0
Ditto Lumps.....	5	3	0	5	5	0	0
Ditto Single Loaves.....	5	2	0	5	14	0	0
Ditto Powder do.....	5	6	0	6	0	0	0
Tallow, English—cwt.	5	16	6	0	0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white	5	10	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto—, yellow.....	5	16	0	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm—bar.	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks.....cwt.	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl.—lb.	0	0	9	0	1	6	0
Ditto Virginia.....	0	1	0	0	1	6	0
Wax, Guinea—cwt.	10	15	0	13	10	0	0
Whale-fins.....ton	38	0	0	39	0	0	0
Wine, Red port—pipe	90	0	0	100	0	0	0
Ditto Lisbon.....	87	0	0	90	0	0	0
Ditto Madeira.....	80	0	0	120	0	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....	75	0	0	73	0	0	0
Ditto Calcavella.....	85	0	0	90	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry—butt	62	0	0	100	0	0	0
Ditto Mountain.....	75	0	0	80	0	0	0
Ditto Claret—hogs.	70	0	0	90	0	0	0
Yara Mohar.....lb.	0	4	6	0	9	0	0

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, Oct. 1808.—Grand Total, 1117.

	Of the line. 50 to 44.				Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	161	25	182	168	304	840		
Building	50	—	18	20	7	95		
In Ordinary	50	10	59	47	26	182		

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th OCTOBER, to 20th NOVEMBER, 1808.

Bank.	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy.	5 per Cent.	Long.	Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial.	Ditto.	Annuities.	India.	Stock.	India.	Bonds.	South Sea.	Old.	New.	34 d.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery.	Tickets.	Consols.	For Acct.	Irish.	Omnium.	Irish.	5 per Cent.
Oct. 21	—	59	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
22	—	59	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
23	—	59	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
24	—	59	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
25	—	59	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
26	—	59	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
27	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
28	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
29	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
30	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
31	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Nov. 1	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
2	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
3	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
4	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
5	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
6	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
7	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
8	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
9	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
10	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
11	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
12	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
13	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
14	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
15	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
16	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
17	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
18	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
19	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
20	235	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66

N.B. In the 3 per cent. consols the highest and lowest price of each day is given; in the other stocks the highest only.